

FBIS

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[Text] [Kumanov] General Tatarnikov, the problems of security play the most important role in the debates at the Vienna CSCE meeting. [paragraph continues]

Can you describe the conclusions that can be drawn from the present stage of the discussions?

[Tatarnikov] The Vienna forum entered the decisive stage of discussion and of editing the proposals submitted on the subjects of security and cooperation in Europe, including the military aspects. However, if we consider the work in our group, which is discussing the military questions, I must admit that the situation is very strange. On the one hand, we have the proposals of the socialist countries -- Poland's proposal on a second stage of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building and Security Measures and on Disarmament in Europe; the proposals of the USSR, Bulgaria, the GDR, and the CSSR on the development of military detente on the continent. Numerous proposals on disarmament were also submitted by Romania and proposals on cooperation were submitted by Yugoslavia. We think these are important questions, directly linked to security. On the other hand, we regret the total absence of NATO proposals in this context. The work is proceeding toward its conclusion and we still cannot find any indications of agreement between the proposals submitted by NATO and the Warsaw Pact member countries. Nevertheless, certain optimistic notes can be heard in the course of discussion -- the idea of greater security, of the reduction of armed forces and conventional arms in Europe is breaking through.

[Kumanov] Can you support this statement by specific examples?

[Tatarnikov] At the meeting in the French Embassy between representatives of socialist and Western countries, which was devoted to organizational questions, we agreed when, how, and where to hold the next meeting and who should chair it. The debates on disarmament will continue at this next meeting. I would like to stress at the same time, however, that despite this meeting, not everything is resolved as it should be in the military sector. NATO did not invite the nonaligned and neutral countries to the meeting at the French Embassy. We declared that these countries are playing an important role in the process of disarmament and their absence is against the rules.

[Kumanov] Why does the West obstruct the achievements of specific steps in the direction of disarmament? Why does it try to direct the discussion into the channels of secondary questions?

[Tatarnikov] When we declare that the disarmament questions are very important, we mean that this applies to the same extent both to the Soviet Union and the socialist community and to the NATO member-countries. The West, however, adopted the following stand at a certain point: The most important thing is to solve the question of conventional weapons. Let us begin by reducing them, then we will deal with nuclear arms. When we proposed the program on nuclear disarmament, the West began talking about some kind of imbalance, claiming conventional and nuclear arms should be simultaneously reduced. Why is this? It is because the data with which the West is speculating is provided by the CIA and propaganda centers. We declared that we cannot conduct serious talks on this basis. Our stand is: Let us discuss things, clarify the questions, and not invent arguments about some kind of alleged lack of balance.

Why is the West trying to avoid this approach? Because it is in contradiction with NATO doctrine, with the myth about the alleged Soviet "military threat;" hence, the difficulties facing the Western representatives who are forced to prove the existence of a tremendous power which allegedly threatens Western Europe. This is why we raised the issue of a transition from the doctrine of threat to the doctrine of defense. I will tell you we intend to submit such a proposal to the forum. Only through a transition to the defense doctrine can we save Europe and mankind from annihilation. It is quite ridiculous to presume that the Soviet Union might be threatened with military strength.

[Kumanov] Do you think the new way of thinking is making a breakthrough in the sphere of security?

[Tatarnikov] We submitted a proposal on this subject at the Vienna meeting. To put it briefly, we must find a way out of the vicious circle caused by long years of fruitless talks. We must apply a new approach and a new way of thinking to these debates. Stockholm is an example for the new way of thinking. As a result of dynamic talks and bold proposals on our part, an important document on confidence building and security measures was adopted at the Stockholm meeting. As a military expert, I can say it is particularly important today to transfer the new way of thinking to the military sector and, in first place, to the sphere of security because, as M.S. Gorbachev declared at the Moscow peace forum, either the political way of thinking will be restructured in conformity with the requirements of our epoch, or civilization and life on earth will disappear forever. The U.S. concept that the outpost [predniya kray] of U.S. defense must go through Europe, for example, belongs to the outdated way of thinking.

At the same time, according to the new way of thinking, the West must renounce its aggressive concepts about the nuclear first strike. Military doctrines must be based on defense principles. We propose to break with the old way of thinking and to renounce the striving to safeguard one's own security at the expense of the security of other countries. This is the only method of eliminating the remnants of distrust, confrontation, and enmity and of guaranteeing a lasting peace.

Regardless of how complicated the questions discussed at the Vienna meeting might be, we are optimistic and we expect a constructive conclusion.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA HITS U.S. ON ABM TREATY

PM081457 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Mar 87 First Edition p 3

[Lieutenant Colonel Yu Borin article under the rubric "Facts Versus Lies": "Behind the Fig Leaf"]

[Text] The U.S. leadership is at present experiencing its own "time of troubles," so to speak, which is of its own making. A time when there is a particularly marked difference between what it says and what it actually does. As is well known, the Soviet and U.S. sides agreed at the Geneva summit meeting in November 1985 that they would speed things up at the talks on nuclear and space weapons. The intention was to resolve a range of issues, namely: "To prevent an arms race in space and stop the arms race on earth, limit and reduce nuclear arms, and strengthen strategic stability."

However, THE NEW YORK TIMES says, Washington is "clearly suffering from an attack of amnesia." This is confirmed by the administration's latest step -- its instructions to the U.S. delegation at the Geneva talks on nuclear and space weapons not to consider any proposals which could prevent the United States from switching to a "broader interpretation" of the ABM Treaty.

This interpretation is required by the U.S. administration if it is to conduct tests as soon as possible for its "Star Wars" program or, to be more precise, if it is to take the arms race into space, which would inevitably undermine the ABM Treaty. [paragraph continues]

By destroying this important agreement to please the "hawks" and the military-industrial complex, the U.S. leadership will put an even greater distance between the stands taken by the U.S. and Soviet delegations at Geneva. In other words, the present extremely dangerous actions by the White House are not aimed at speeding up the process of reaching an important agreement in the strategic arms control sphere and reducing and ultimately eliminating these arms, but quite the reverse -- they are aimed at ruling out this possibility at the earliest opportunity, ensuring that strike weapons are put into space as soon as possible, and undermining strategic stability.

It should be noted that the U.S. Administration is going to a great deal of effort to justify its actions to destroy the most important international treaty agreements and pledges to the public and Congress. It is with this aim in mind that the White House has ordered the preparation of a series of so-called reports to Congress on the United States' supposed fulfillment of its pledges in accordance with arms limitation agreements and also on issues relating to other countries' fulfillment of their pledges in accordance with the same treaties and agreements. The author of these reports is the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency in close cooperation with the Pentagon, the Energy Department, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the CIA.

The first of these reports, already being used as propaganda, is very far from suggesting any progress in the U.S. Administration's political thinking and consists of a primitive collection of thoroughly hackneyed anti-Soviet fabrications. The authors of the report attempt to "parry" with highly questionable "arguments" the incompatibility of SDI's aims and tasks with the pledge made in the ABM Treaty (Article 1), namely, "not to deploy ABM systems for a defense of the territory of one's country and not to provide a base for such a defense." According to them, the SDI program is "purely research" and intended to free the world of nuclear missiles entirely. They even refer to a speech by Marshal of the Soviet Union A.A. Grechko in 1972 to confirm the "lawfulness" of U.S. actions in going ahead with the "Star Wars" plans.

We are talking about blatant falsification here. In his speech A.A. Grechko said research work within the bounds of the ABM Treaty is permitted. That is, ABM systems permitted within the limitations stipulated by this treaty. This miserable attempt to alter the meaning of statements by a deceased Soviet military commander and ascribe to him the permission of work which would lead to a breach of the ABM Treaty is more than cynical.

The falsity of claims that "SDI is purely research" has essentially even been admitted, in spite of themselves, by some high-ranking U.S. figures. "The creation of strategic defense has never envisaged a rejection of nuclear strategy. In creating strategic defense the United States has no intention of giving up nuclear deterrence -- on the contrary, it wants to strengthen it." This was said by the present U.S. defense secretary. His words have basically been confirmed by the President himself: "We must turn our advantages in the laboratory into advantages in real weapons."

So, from the very outset, "scientific research" for the SDI program has been planned with the aim of creating first strike weapons and deploying them in space. Nuclear first strike weapons. This is also apparent in a report by the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency to Congress, which provides the first official admission that the United States is conducting "experiments within the context of SDI that have the aim of exploring the possibilities of applying the concept based on the use of power released by nuclear explosion."

This kind of activity, however -- outside the test sites at which the development and testing of ABM components and systems is permitted -- is a blatant violation of Article 4 of the treaty, because the test site in Nevada where tests are being conducted in the interests of the "Star Wars" program is not actually an agreed test site for experimenting with ABM weapons.

The aforementioned report by the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency is therefore nothing other than a crudely fashioned propaganda fig leaf intended to conceal the United States' obvious violations of its ABM Treaty pledges. This is being done with clear intent -- to gain military superiority at all costs.

Soviet Embassy on ABM

AU101148 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 10 Mar 87 p 4

[Text] Vienna -- A press statement issued yesterday by the Soviet Embassy in Vienna on the discussions concerning a reinterpretation of the ABM treaty said the problem is that the realization of the SDI program has now reached a stage where its continuation requires tests outside the laboratory. This includes space, which is prohibited by the ABM Treaty. To circumvent this prohibition, the U.S. Administration is starting to speak of a transition to an "expanded" interpretation of the treaty.

In this connection, at the Geneva negotiations on cosmic nuclear weapons, the United States recently proposed to the Soviet side that it agree to an "expanded" interpretation of the ABM Treaty.

The statement stressed that the nature of the treaty reinterpretation devised by the Americans consists in the premise that the ABM Treaty allegedly permits not only conducting all research but also creating, testing, and deploying the antimissile system or its components in different ways if these are based on new physical principles. Furthermore, the U.S. Administration is also aiming at a general breach of the ABM Treaty. Washington's actions show the clear effort to make the SDI program irreversible as soon as possible and to bind the hands of future U.S. Administrations for many years with regard to their possibilities to correct the position on SDI.

The Soviet Union is in favor of "observing the ABM Treaty, of consolidating the order created by this treaty, and of the traditional interpretation of all its stipulations which has been valid for all the past years."

Without renouncing the principled position on averting the arms race in space, the Soviet Union is ready, "together with the United States, to search for mutually acceptable agreements by taking into consideration the devotion of the current U.S. Administration and of the President personally to the SDI program." The Soviet proposal on consolidating the ABM Treaty system follows this direction, the statement said.

GERASIMOV HOLDS WEEKLY NEWS CONFERENCE 10 MAR

Thatcher Visit, Improved Ties

LD101432 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] Moscow March 10 TASS -- A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R. expressed the hope that the forthcoming visit of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Great Britain to the Soviet Union would elevate relations between the two countries to a new level and make the political dialogue and cooperation in tackling international problems more active.

Speaking at a news conference here, he emphasized in connection with Margaret Thatcher's visit that Moscow linked hopes with it for a breakthrough in that area of cooperation, the accords on the basic contours of which had been achieved during the December 1984 meetings between Margaret Thatcher and Mikhail Gorbachev.

"We proceed from the recognition of the importance of dialogue between the leaders of the two countries both on bilateral relations and burning problems of our times," the Foreign Ministry spokesman went on to say.

"In our opinion, the task of preventing the transfer of the arms race to space, reducing the level of strategic nuclear confrontation and working toward freeing Europe from nuclear weapons deserves special attention and urgent and vigorous efforts.

"The experience of our relations demonstrates that, given serious intentions and a firm political will of the sides, Soviet-British interaction can acquire an effective strength and promote solutions both to the mentioned and other problems. For example, the prohibition of chemical weapons, the strengthening of the regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, the reduction of conventional arms and the promotion of the CSCE process.

"It is hoped in Moscow that the forthcoming talks will give a tangible impetus to the effective development of bilateral relations in diverse fields," said the spokesman for the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Arms Proposal: Western Reaction

LD101520 Moscow TASS in English 1502 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] Moscow March 10 TASS -- "It is with satisfaction that we note certain optimism over the developments in the West after the Soviet Union had made a proposal on medium-range missiles," spokesman for the USSR Foreign Ministry Gennadiy Gerasimov said.

Noting that U.S. allies today gathered in Washington to discuss this problem, the spokesman for the USSR Foreign Ministry said that principled opponents of the arrangement on the matter are also rearing their heads in the West. Allegations are made that a wedge is being driven between the United States and Western Europe, that there is a delinkage between Western Europe and the United States in the sphere of defences, that the USSR will not agree to verification, and so on.

"But at the given moment we believe that the events connected with the Soviet initiative on medium-range missiles are developing quite well," the spokesman for the USSR Foreign Ministry said.

State Department Rights Report

LD101532 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1420 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] Moscow, 10 Mar (TASS) -- A USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman announced today at a news conference that in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 6 March, a representation was made to the U.S. Embassy with regard to a State Department report on the human rights situation in 1986. During the representation, he noted, it was said that the report contains slanderous statements concerning the policy and the practice of the Soviet Union in matters of human rights. The report misinterprets the process of restructuring and the acceleration of socioeconomic development in the USSR. The Soviet Constitution was an object of attack.

The compilers of the report should first of all take a look at themselves, the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman said. It is the United States which does not fulfill those international norms in the realm of human rights, about whose observance they never cease to lecture others.

The attention of the U.S. Embassy then was drawn to the inadmissibility of the publication of official documents containing crude attacks on the USSR and its Constitution and policies.

The USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman also drew the attention of journalists to the fact that only recently the U.S. State Department had refused U.S. visas to Soviet trade union figures -- the members of an AUCCTU delegation that was officially invited to the United States by the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers to take part in its national conference. By so doing, he said, the U.S. authorities have again crudely violated the relevant provision of the Helsinki Act for the development of contacts and links.

U.S. TO ATTACK CUBA AT GENEVA RIGHTS MEETING

PM101545 Moscow TRUD in Russian 7 Mar 87 p 3

[Own correspondent Ye. Shulyukin dispatch: "Werewolves. At the UN Human Rights Commission Session"]

[Excerpt] Geneva, 6 Mar -- The French weekly VSD which, let us note, is not particularly sympathetic toward the Soviet Union, has published the results of an opinion poll on the image of M.S. Gorbachev and R. Reagan as seen by Frenchmen. They were asked to give their judgment on the specific actions and policies of the two great powers, and they did. Only 19 percent of those polled were "against" the Soviet leader, compared with 32 percent "against" the U.S. President.

The study conducted by the magazine is indicative. It reflects the positive changes taking place in the awareness of people in the West, despite all the conditioning by bourgeois propaganda media. The peace program proclaimed by our country, its struggle for mankind's survival, and its domestic policy course of expanding democracy, openness, accelerated socioeconomic progress, and concern for people are meeting with growing understanding, approval, and support.

The continuing growth of the Soviet Union's prestige in the world is a cause of serious alarm for U.S. ruling circles. They find it increasingly difficult to justify the arms race and the policy of whipping up international tension. Thus, the uses and methods of the "cold war" times are set in motion time and again to fan mistrust and confrontation.

The session of the UN Human Rights Commission currently being held in Geneva's Palais des Nations has been selected in particular as the arena for new subversive propaganda and political actions. Realizing how difficult it is to attack the Soviet Union under the present circumstances, Washington decided to concentrate its fire on Cuba and a number of other socialist countries.

While still en route to Geneva, Robert Wallach, U.S. representative on the commission, loudly proclaimed that he intended to make "violations of human rights in Cuba" the main topic of discussion at the session. Here in Geneva, he pulled out of his briefcase an anti-Cuban resolution, which is to be imposed by hook or by crook, on the commission. From the very start, the U.S. delegates set themselves the goal of whipping up the atmosphere of the commission and distracting it from discussing the problems really perturbing the international community at this time.

Vernon Walters, U.S. permanent UN representative, was sent to Geneva as a "strike force." The U.S. emissary started shedding crocodile tears at the commission about the fate of Cuban "political detainees," as if it were not well known that he was speaking about saboteurs sent there by the U.S. intelligence service or about U.S. agents recruited in Cuba itself. Walters advocates the Cuban people's right to choose their own social system, having of course "forgotten" the fact that it was the U.S. special services that repeatedly cooked up conspiracies against the power chosen by the people, organized the Bay of Pigs armed invasion of Cuba, and made attempts to assassinate the revolution's leader Fidel Castro.

The Latin American peoples know from bitter experience that when people to the north of the continent speak of "human rights" in various countries in the region, this means that preparations are underway for yet another interference or armed intervention. After all, the U.S. military have to their credit 137 instances of aggression against freedom-loving peoples. Everyone recalls tiny Grenada which was crushed by the U.S. military jackboot. Washington currently allocates millions of dollars for armed support for the Nicaraguan "contras" and the conduct of the undeclared war against Nicaragua. Everyone also recalls the conspiracy by U.S. reactionary forces against Chile's democratic government of popular unity and the establishment of Pinochet's fascist dictatorship, which is still maintained in power by the very same U.S. reaction.

Now the U.S. money-bags are dreaming of a Cuba transformed into a comfortable hotel for them, but these times have receded irretrievably into the past.

The provocative noise around Cuba, just like the accusations against other socialist countries, are needed by the Americans to distract the international public's attention from the scandalous revelations about secret arms shipments to Iran and illegal financing of the Nicaraguan "contras." They use these methods in their desire to cover up the large-scale trampling of human rights in the United States itself, which takes the form of exacerbating social inequality, growing poverty, a vast army of homeless and unemployed, new explosions of racial violence, and suppression of political freedoms within the country. All progressive people are profoundly perturbed by the fate of Leonard Peltier, John Harris, and many other fighters for human rights languishing in U.S. jails on fabricated charges.

Here, in Geneva, one can see that the methods used by U.S. diplomacy have changed little in our changing century. Arm-twisting, blackmail, and direct threats -- everything has been set in motion to impose the anti-Cuban resolution on the commission. [passage omitted]

SPACE CONGRESS CONVENES ON 'PEACEFUL' EXPLORATION

LD112334 Moscow TASS in English 2047 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Cologne March 11 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valdimir Smelov reports:

An international congress held here was devoted to the use of outer space for peaceful purposes. It was attended by prominent scientists, representatives of business circles of West Germany, Britain, the USSR, France and the U.S.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher, minister of foreign affairs of West Germany who addressed the congress emphasized the need for peaceful space exploration. He said that this problem could be resolved by joint efforts. Genscher did not rule out a possibility of large-scale international cooperation in space exploration in the future, including cooperation between the U.S. and the USSR, for example, in the study of Mars.

A businesslike and detailed discussion of broad opportunities connected with space exploration took place at the congress. Speakers pointed out that space was a new sphere of research and production activities. The inexhaustibility of its material and power resources opens up before humanity entirely new prospects in vitally important spheres, such as energy generation, raw material resources and the transmission of information.

Participants in the congress went on record in favour of mutually advantageous cooperation among states in space explorations and the practical use of space technology. The Soyuz-Apollo, Vega, Cospas-Sarsat and Phobos projects are vivid examples of it.

In his report on peaceful and commercial use of outer space G. Uspenskiy, representatives of the USSR State Space Committee, recalled a stage-by-stage program of practical actions aimed at peaceful space exploration on the basis of joint efforts of all the countries that had been put forward by the Soviet Union. He said that it could be implemented only in conditions of non-militarization of space and of turning down the testing and deployment of strike space weapons.

The Social Democratic Party of Germany published a statement today in connection with the Cologne congress in which it supported peaceful use of outer space. The statement said that the Social Democratic Party of Germany rejected militaristic aspirations of the U.S., primarily those connected with the SDI program.

NATO 'WINTEX' EXERCISES NOT IN EUROPE'S INTEREST

PM100929 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Mar 87 First Edition p 3

[Article by TASS observer V. Vavilov: "Provocative Games"]

[Text] On 4-17 March, the North Atlantic Alliance is going to be conducting major command-staff exercises under the code name "Wintex-87."

The participants in the exercises will be rehearsing their operations in international crisis conditions over an extensive range of territory from Washington to Ankara and throughout Western Europe, including areas in direct proximity to the borders of the Soviet Union and socialist community countries.

This rehearsal envisages taking "key decisions" in conditions, according to an official communication from the Bonn government's press information department, "as close as possible to those experienced in a crisis." The range of "key decisions" includes those relating to the organization of interaction between the bloc's various military and civilian organs for combat operations against the Warsaw Pact countries. Orders are to be issued for calling up reservists, industry is to be geared to meet military needs, the government of each country is to be invested with "emergency powers," and "committees for the transition to wartime conditions" are being formed.

We do not as yet have full information on these exercises, but even the information provided by one country alone -- the FRG -- reveals their large scale. In the FRG alone, the exercises will involve 850 staffs of American, British, Belgian, Canadian, and West German troops. The West German "emergency government" headed by State Secretary W. Schreckenberger will run the country or, to be more precise, "run the war" from a government underground bunker near Bonn equipped with antinuclear and antiradiation defense.

How can these rehearsals for preparing for a nuclear missile attack in Europe be congruent with the real interests of the European peoples, who want to protect their home against nuclear catastrophe? Every intelligent person well knows that such a war would inevitably lead to the death of all living beings in Europe and throughout the rest of the world. The NATO strategists in their reinforced concrete bunkers seem to be totally devoid of common sense; they are unfamiliar with the new political thinking which leads to the only right conclusion, namely that the planet's safety and mankind's survival can only be guaranteed today by the joint efforts of all states and peoples, by political means rather than arms.

The new Soviet proposal to free Europe of medium-range missiles and of a considerable proportion of its nuclear burden in a short space of time offers the European peoples an historic chance to resolve the problem of nuclear disarmament and free Europe of nuclear arms.

KOLESNICHENKO ON 'RHETORIC' OF REAGAN ADDRESS

PM111335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Mar 87 First Edition p 5

[T. Kolesnichenko article "Lying To Save His Skin. On President Reagan's Radio Address"]

[Text] On 7 March R. Reagan made his latest radio address. Broadcasting from his residence at Camp David, he dwelt on the question which, according to his words, "is one of the keys to global peace, that is to say, on the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union."

Well, you can only agree with that. This is precisely why a serious and prudent approach to relations between the USSR and the United States is needed, above all on the part of statesmen and politicians. On absolutely no account must these relations become the subject of cheap political speculation.

So what does the President do? In his radio address he attacks the Soviet Union. Apropos of what? Apropos of... regional conflicts. He cited Afghanistan, Libya, Syria, Cuba, Nicaragua, Vietnam, Ethiopia, South Yemen, and Angola, and also "such groupings" as the PLO. He sees Moscow's hand in everything. This is the conclusion he has reached: "As long as the Soviets continue to behave like this, tension in the East-West relations will persist. Therefore, in the interests of world peace, it is necessary to persuade the Soviets to stop behaving like this."

As for the United States, it must, on the contrary, according to the President's view, intervene as actively as possible in the affairs of these countries and further step up the subversive activities against them. "We can help them," he stated, meaning the dushmans, the "contras," and so forth. By "we" he means not just the United States but the whole of the so-called "free world," that is, Washington's allies. Essentially what we see is yet another scenario for a "crusade," and not an abstract crusade, but one directed against specifically named countries whose legitimate governments the present U.S. Administration finds unacceptable.

Thus the purpose behind the President's address is not just to distort the policy of the Soviet Union, to ascribe to it nonexistent intentions, but also to justify his own neoglobalist course against developing states in Asia, Africa and Latin America and the kindling of regional conflicts. It was no accident that in the same radio address R. Reagan again "asked the U.S. Congress" "to appropriate the outstanding sum" to the Nicaraguan "contras" whom he described as "brave young men and women."

As a whole, the President's address was drafted on the classical model, so to speak, of the rhetoric of extreme right-wing conservative elements in America. Everything coming from the Soviet Union is allegedly devil's work, while everything coming from the United States is done for the sake of democracy. "Democracy, progress, and security -- these are our aims in Latin America," R. Reagan proclaimed bombastically, while openly instigating the toppling of the legitimate Sandinist government, encouraging the dushmans to fight against the national reconciliation of Afghanistan, and so forth.

As paradoxical as this may seem, it is precisely R. Reagan's outspoken attacks on the Soviet Union which make many observers all but shrug off his radio address and refuse to take it seriously. [paragraph continues]

It is just rhetoric, they say, a sop to the conservative elements. "President Reagan has tried to allay the fears of the conservative elements that he is too keen on concluding an arms control agreement with the Russians," -- this is how NBC commented on his radio address. "However, his harsh words do not correspond to the administration's policy." Other news media comment on the President's speech along the same lines noting that in conditions of the "Irangate" and dented White House prestige, R. Reagan is deliberately trying to prove that he is "firm," that he is "tough."

Yet even if this were true, it would make the White House appear in an even worse light. After all, is it possible to exacerbate USSR-U.S. relations and play with the fate of peoples just to extricate oneself from a political scandal or to divert public attention from it? Is it possible to build the policy of a great power on such parochial standards?

Especially since all this is futile and fails to achieve its aim. Congressman Bonior who delivered a response to Reagan's radio address on the radio summed it up: "Again and again the administration is lying to the American people." These are harsh words and they are insulting, of course, but in this case, I think, they are fully justified.

AUCCTU 'CONDEMNS' VISA BAN FOR DELEGATION

LD111802 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1650 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Moscow, 11 Mar (TASS) -- The AUCCTU has decisively condemned the U.S. authorities' decision to deny the right to take part in a trade union conference on labor protection being held in Washington to a delegation of Soviet trade union workers and scientific experts. The statement issued in this connection stresses that in so doing "the Reagan administration has perpetrated a new provocative act in the spirit of the Cold War." The Soviet trade union statement adds: "The new discriminatory action by the State Department is the latest testimony to the duplicity of the U.S. Administration which in words loudly champions the extension of the exchange of ideas, information and people but which in deed systematically violates the appropriate stipulations of the Helsinki Final Act, which was also signed by a U.S. President."

WHITE HOUSE COMMUNICATIONS CHIEF KOEHLER RESIGNS

LD100816 Moscow TASS in English 0800 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] Washington March 10 TASS -- John Koehler has resigned as director of the White House Office of Communications, it has been officially announced here.

An official spokesman for the President said Monday the resignation was part of the current reorganization of the White House staff by its new head Howard Baker. Seeking to lend a new image to the Reagan administration, he has been getting rid of one official with a tarnished reputation after another. The first to go have been those compromised by their involvement in a secret operation to sell arms to Iran and divert part of the proceeds as illegal aid to the Nicaraguan contras.

Koehler was not connected with Irangate but it transpired after his appointment that he had at one time been a member of the fascist youth organization Hitlerjugend.

III. 12 Mar 87

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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES & CANADA

U.S. 'CONNIVING' WITH PAKISTAN ON NUCLEAR PLANS

LD101837 Moscow TASS in English 1757 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] Moscow, March 9 [date as received] TASS -- TASS news analyst Valeriy Vavilov writes:

The ABC Television Network notes that a number of American congressmen declared that Pakistan's programme in the sphere of nuclear energetics had developed into the programme for creating nuclear arms. They expressed concern over the fact that the Reagan administration ignores such developments in Pakistan. This is a defiance to the nuclear non-proliferation policy, Senator John Glenn said in a debate on the question of a new six-year military and economic aid programme for Pakistan to the sum of over four billion dollars.

There are real grounds for American congressmen's concern. "The Pakistani Government firmly wishes the research in the nuclear sphere to continue," State Minister for Foreign Affairs Zain Nurani said in Pakistan's National Assembly. "Pakistan will never agree to a unilateral infringement of its interests related to national security," he said. The London-based OBSERVER quoted prominent Pakistani nuclear scientist Abdel Qader Khan as saying that his country has succeeded in producing weapons-grade uranium and is making a nuclear bomb.

Trying to prevent "confrontation" among American legislators on the question of military aid to Pakistan, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Kenneth Adelman said the U.S. Administration hoped that Islamabad would change its approach to the creation of nuclear arms. With a reference to a classified report of the Defence Intelligence Agency, THE WASHINGTON POST writes that Pakistan is able to produce weapons-grade uranium at its Kahuta plant. American experts arrived at the conclusion that Pakistan is capable of producing four or five Hiroshima-yield bombs annually.

Despite these obvious indications of Pakistan's intention to have nuclear weapons, Washington actually continues conniving with such dangerous plans. Bypassing its own legislation which prohibits the rendering of military and economic aid to countries that produce or plan to produce nuclear weapons, Washington continues stepping up military aid to Pakistan and plans to appropriate ever more billions of dollars for the purpose and supply new consignments of military equipment.

Explaining the aim of this stand, the State Department spokesman Charles Redman said that U.S. aid to Pakistan is important for maintaining Pakistan's ability to oppose attacks from the USSR and, hence, is important for backing Afghan resistance.

It is apparent that Washington's egoistic interests in the region connected with the waging of the undeclared war against Afghanistan, the striving to use the territory of that country for the implementation of the policy of neo-globalism, for the heightening of tension in the area, prevent the U.S. Administration from realistically appraising its responsibility and the acuteness of the danger which will be threatening peoples of the region, if a source of nuclear danger is created there. The Islamabad authorities and the U.S. Administration patronizing them should ponder on catastrophic consequences to which nuclear ambitions can lead, on mortal danger with which they threaten peoples of the entire Asian region, including the Pakistani people.

'NO GROUNDS' FOR COMPLAINT ON TEST FALL-OUT

LD121413 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1315 GMT 12 Mar 87

["Fabricated Complaints From Washington" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 12 Mar (TASS) -- TASS observer on military matters Vladimir Chernyshev writes:

The U.S. State Department today presented an aide-memoire to the USSR ambassador in Washington, setting out complaints about "nonobservance" by the Soviet side of the ban on nuclear weapons testing in the atmosphere, in space, and under water which came into force in 1963. In particular, the U.S. refers to an alleged emission into the atmosphere of "radioactive fragments which reached regions beyond the limits of the USSR" during an underground nuclear test conducted in the USSR in February this year.

It is officially stated by the USSR Ministry of Defense that during the conducting in the Soviet Union on 26 February this year of the first underground explosion after a moratorium of a year and a half, all necessary safety measures were taken and conditions were observed with respect to the depth at which the charge was placed, and other technical measures, which totally excluded the possibility of the escape and fall-out of radioactive particles beyond the territorial limits of the USSR. In this respect, there are no grounds, nor can there be any, for the concern expressed by the U.S. with regard to a breach of the 1963 treaty. By addressing such fabricated complaints to the Soviet Union, the United States obviously wishes to somehow cover up its own practice of breaking international agreements.

The USSR Government attaches great importance to strict and unswerving observation of all international agreements, including the 1963 treaty. It considers them an important means of limiting the arms race and maintaining strategic stability.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON HUMAN RIGHTS RECORD

PM061401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Mar 87 First Edition p 4

[Editorial article: "Time for Serious Thought. On the Question of Human Rights in the West"]

[Text] PRAVDA has received a letter. The writer of the letter -- a young Moldavian -- is concerned about the deteriorating state of health of Leonard Peltier, an American Indian movement leader who, as is well known, is in jail on a trumped-up charge. The writer of the letter proposes organizing a collection of signatures in support of the fighter for American Indian rights.

We have mentioned a letter that has only just arrived. There have been many, and they arrive nearly every day. The writers voice alarm at the situation with regard to observance of human rights in the West. The letters are about the status of the Negro population, the persecution of dissidents, the army of homeless people, the growth of crime, the orgiastic cult of violence, and drug addiction in the United States.
[paragraph continues]

Soviet people write angry letters about racist terror in South Africa, the crimes of the dictatorships in Chile and Paraguay, mass repression in El Salvador and Haiti, and police violence against fighters for civil rights in Ulster. They are indignant about the politically motivated ban on professions in the FRG and the discrimination against immigrant workers in France and other so-called developed capitalist countries.

You frequently encounter in the letters the idea that the human rights situation in the West, above all in the United States, has not changed for the better for a long time and this fact, naturally, is bound to affect the state of our relations with that country. People ask the legitimate question: How is it possible to have dealings with a country's leadership which accuses everyone else of violating human rights and, at the same time, preaches the cult of force both in its own country and in relations with other states, a country which exports a warped culture to the rest of the world and propagandizes hatred of other peoples.

The process of broad democratization today envelops our country. The real price of Western bourgeois freedoms stands out particularly distinctly and sharply against its background. Yet there are news media and politicians abroad who have no compunction about playing on the idea that the democratization processes taking place in the Soviet Union are a "reaction" to Western demands for the "liberalization" of Soviet society, that they are allegedly a concession to "pressure" from public opinion abroad, which is demanding that the USSR move toward "civilized democracy."

Well, this postulate really is as ridiculous as it is unexpected. It is hard to find a way to counter the news of revolutionary changes in our country, the truth of our life, which, despite the various obstacles and deliberate distortion of the facts on the part of imperialist propaganda organs, is nevertheless reaching the public abroad and arousing keen and favorable interest.

The Soviet land and the Soviet people are conducting colossal work on the restructuring and renewal of society. This work is dictated by our vital needs, by the logic of internal development, and certainly not by a wish to please someone. The development of democracy is measured by our own, socialist yardstick and has its own criteria. The course of developing openness, criticism, and self-criticism, in particular, is associated with this. They are all integral parts of the Soviet way of life. Socialism's great historic service is that it has not only proclaimed a wide range of rights and freedoms, but it comprehensively guarantees them by actually putting them into social practice. In fact, what we are seeing today is not a rapprochement, but a widening of the gulf between socialist democracy and the dictatorship of monopoly capital, cleverly concealed by word games about democracy.

It was reported in the press that workers at the "RAF" bus plant in Soviet Latvia elected their own director after considering several dozen candidates for the post. Name a country, a company, a firm in the West where that is possible today! Soviet people will believe the claims about Western societies' democratism only when they start electing in that way, freely, the directors of banks and the owners and managers of industrial enterprises, when the mass media there freely and regularly criticize corporations and their leaders and banks and their bosses -- in short, those who in the West are always outside the "scope of criticism" for the mass media, which generally vent their feelings on small-time figures and politicians, more often than not mere straw men.

To talk about democracy you need to have the moral right. Where is the moral right of the ruling circles of the West, where millions and tens of millions of people have been deprived of the right to work, where people who have lost their jobs and their human dignity are given a charitable bowl of soup, where there is total and absolute disregard for people's natural and universal desire for peace, where military preparations and the arms race take place in defiance of this desire? It is not here, but in the countries of the West that unbridled mercenary attitudes and lust for profit thrive, advocacy of immorality and pornography are an instrument of spiritual aggression against genuinely humane, civilized principles of behavior, and the cult of money and the "might is right" principle in the ruthless struggle for existence are fostered. It is in capitalist countries that one finds brazen interference in people's personal lives, examination of their correspondence, eavesdropping on telephone conversations, and rifling of desk drawers.

The Soviet land is carrying out a vast program of housing construction. Tens of millions of square meters of housing and millions of new apartments are commissioned each year. The right to a roof over one's head, the right to somewhere to live is man's inalienable right. We never think about its existence in our country because we have grown used to it and take it for granted. In the United States there is a veritable army of homeless people. According to the "Community for Creative Nonviolence" organization, there are more than 3 million of them. "The administration and members of Congress will have nothing to do with the homeless. They do not vote, so there is no need to make an effort to secure their votes," the leader of a family refuge in Washington said. "It is a disgrace to the nation."

The Moldavian schoolboy who sent the letter to the paper is concerned about Peltier's fate; but Leonard Peltier is not alone in his plight. His fate is shared today by many fighters for human rights in the United States. They include Dennis Banks, a leader of the American Indians' Movement, and Douglas Roth, a Lutheran priest who spoke out against mass dismissals. They include John Harris, who has been languishing in an Alabama jail for many years, having been put there for demanding equal rights for American Negroes.

The FBI spies on public organizations which act as organizers of antiwar marches and demonstrations. Many participants in such actions have been thrown into jail in America for acting in defense of peace. It is hard to imagine anything more blasphemous. Nevertheless, that was the fate of the "Orlando Eight," the "Kansas Four," and the participants in the 1985 antiwar demonstration in San Francisco. Seven participants in an antinuclear action near the Griffith Air Force Base were sentenced to various prison terms.

Politically motivated murders: The list of victims has grown and includes the Chicago trade union activist (Rudi Lozano), longshoreman (Dzh. Teylor) from Baltimore, the miner (Yu. Khempton), and many other Americans who have perished at the hands of hired killers or been killed by police bullets.

The rampaging Ku Klux Klan, police brutality, and police terror in Negro ghettos -- these are also examples of "human rights" as guaranteed by bourgeois society on the other side of the Atlantic. Some 34 million secret FBI dossiers on U.S. citizens -- this is also "human rights."

The influential U.S. Negro organization, the National Urban League, has published a report called "The Status of Black America -- 1987." [paragraph continues]

Despite all the statements about racial equality, it says, racism in the United States is alive and well and continued racial discrimination and the sharp increase in violence against the nonwhite population in the United States are directly encouraged by the administration's refusal to acknowledge that the problem exists. Black Americans' living conditions today are worse than at any time since the war and their economic status has deteriorated particularly under the Reagan administration.

Under Reagan the unemployment level among the black population of the United States increased faster than that among the whites and averages 15 percent over the 5-year period. One Negro in three has an income below the official "poverty level." The general picture of the status of the Negro population in the United States is not only not changing for the better, but, in fact, the status of these Americans is deteriorating year by year. Try to find a single report, a single public statement by the head of the U.S. Administration admitting this fact. The impression is that the world public is far more concerned about the grievous position of the American Negro than the U.S. leaders, who like to seek the mote in someone else's eye.

Finally, take the most fundamental human right -- the right to life. Anyone looking through the window of the White House can see a man who, having declared a hunger strike, is sacrificing his own life to get the masters of the United States to grant this fundamental right to their compatriots and to all people in the world by abandoning the course that threatens mankind with self-destruction. This man is the well known U.S. scientist Doctor Hyder. More and more billions of dollars earmarked by the U.S. administration for the arms race are the answer they are giving him.

Fantasize for a moment, escape from reality, and imagine that the workers of the Ford automobile plant in Detroit, for example, have elected one of their comrades as enterprise director... No, it is simply impossible to imagine that, just as it is impossible to imagine the U.S. mass news media, such as the world-famous U.S. news agencies, THE WASHINGTON POST, and THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, and NEWSWEEK and TIME magazines, suddenly ceasing to belong to individuals and groups of people, becoming national property, and engaging in criticisms of the defeats in the capitalist system and the American way of life.

That said, can Soviet people, who are proud of their socialist fatherland, who participate as masters in all its affairs, who enjoy all their rights and freedoms to the full, who are developing openness, criticism, and self-criticism, and who welcome the active democratization of their society believe in the existence of real rather than ephemeral human rights in the West and real rather than fake freedoms? It is understandable and natural -- Soviet people have always been humanists and responsive to other people's troubles -- that they should be concerned about the fact that millions of working people fated to have been born and to live in capitalist countries have been deprived of basic human rights. Their question -- how is it possible to have dealings with those who flout basic human rights at home, but never stop preaching to others about these rights? -- appears both topical and natural, in equal measure.

It seems that if the United States and its leaders really want to make international relations better and healthier they must stop the propaganda of hatred of other peoples and also think seriously about how to radically improve the human rights situation in their own country. In all areas -- such as unemployment, racism, propaganda of violence, social inequality, freedom of speech, and freedom of conscience. The solution of all the questions, that is, the implementation of genuine democracy -- and not only in the United States, but in the other capitalist "democracies" as well -- would, we think, be a significant contribution to improving the international climate as a whole and strengthening mutual trust.

JAPANESE MILITARY SPENDING WORRIES 'RENMIN RIBAO'

PM101611 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Mar 87 First Edition p 5

["Own Information" report: "Dangerous Breach. Article in RENMIN RIBAO"]

[Text] The Japanese Government recently announced that it will no longer limit its military spending to 1 percent of gross national product. In addition, after 1990, official Tokyo intends to fund the so-called "Self-Defense Forces" depending on the state of the international situation. These facts, RENMIN RIBAO writes, have elicited a broad protest both inside and outside Japan.

The Nakasone government's dangerous decision cannot be justified by various kinds of statements to the effect that the 1-percent ceiling will be exceeded by only 0.004 percent or that the peace-loving Constitution and the three nonnuclear principles will never be violated. In this regard, the newspaper points out that historical experience gives no grounds for calmly observing the growth in war preparations by official Tokyo. The concern of the Japanese public and of the public of adjacent countries is perfectly understandable and explicable.

One of the capitalist world's developed and powerful countries is starting to accelerate war preparations, and 1 percent of gross national product on the needs of the armed forces is a very, very appreciable amount, RENMIN RIBAO continues. This year, for example, to judge from forecasts, 1 percent of Japan's gross national product could amount to \$24 billion.

The very precedent of exceeding the set ceiling on defense spending, the newspaper continues, is very disturbing.

The peoples of the Asia and Pacific region are naturally concerned at Japan's daily growing military might. People in the states of this vast region are increasingly frequently asking the question: Is official Tokyo not taking the old path of creating a militarist power?

The United States alone encourages Japan's war preparations. And this is understandable. Washington needs an assistant in implementing its global strategy in the Asia and Pacific region, RENMIN RIBAO writes.

PRC CRITICIZES SENATOR PELL SPEECH ON TAIWAN

LD111333 Moscow TASS in English 1314 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Beijing March 11 TASS -- At a briefing for foreign and Chinese journalists today a spokesman for the press department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China made a statement in connection with a speech by Claiborne Pell, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the U.S. Senate, on "The Self-Determination and Independence of Taiwan."

The Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the Chinese Government had always strongly rejected any statements related to "The self-determination and independence of Taiwan." He said that there was "one China," and that Taiwan was a part of it. The Government of the People's Republic of China was the only lawful government of China. The fact that Pell openly called for the self-determination and independence of Taiwan constituted gross intervention in the internal affairs of China and an encroachment on the principles recorded in the joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the PRC and the USA.

CULTURAL COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH LAOS SIGNED

LD091354 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Summary] A protocol was signed in Moscow today on cooperation between the Ministries of Culture of the USSR and Laos. Under the protocol this year there will be exchanges of artistic collectives, exhibitions, and delegations. It also covers studies by Lao students in the USSR.

SHEVARDNADZE CONCLUDES LAOS OFFICIAL VISIT

Praise From Lao Foreign Minister

LD102322 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] In an interview with our correspondent in Laos, Phoun Sipaseut, member of the Politburo of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, minister of foreign affairs of the country, said:

[Begin Phoun Sipaseut recording in vernacular fading to Russian translation] We highly evaluate and ascribe extremely great importance to the visit by Comrade Shevardnadze. It is facilitating the further strengthening of solidarity and all-round cooperation between our parties, states and peoples. The visit is a practical embodiment of the Soviet proposal for a comprehensive approach to problems of security in Asia, which was raised by Comrade Gorbachev in his speech in Vladivostok. The present visit is not only a new step in strengthening relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between our two countries, but is in the interests of all states of the Pacific Ocean region, including Southeast Asia. Comrade Shevardnadze's visit has confirmed the full unity of our views on all matters of cooperation and is assisting the restructuring of international relations in a spirit of peaceful coexistence. [end recording]

Shevardnadze Departs Vientiane

LD100546 Moscow TASS in English 0538 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] Vientiane March 10 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, left Vientiane today after concluding an official friendly visit here at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP) and the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic (LPDR).

He was seen off at the airport by Phoun Sipaseut, a member of the Political Bureau of the LPRP Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the LPDR, and other officials.

SHEVARDNADZE EMBARKS ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO PRK

Arrival in Phnom Penh

LD100638 Moscow TASS in English 0634 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] Phnom Penh March 10 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, today arrived in Phnom Penh on an official visit of friendship at the invitation of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and the government of the republic. He was welcomed at the airport by Bou Thang, a member of the Politburo of the PRPK Central Committee and a deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Chea Soth, a member of the Politburo of the PRPK Central Committee and a deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Ney Pena, a member of the Politburo of the PRPK Central Committee and minister of the interior, Nguon Nhel, an alternate member of the Politburo of the PRPK Central Committee and secretary of the Phnom Penh city party committee, Foreign Minister Kong Korm and other officials.

Sees KPRP Officials, Kong Korm

BK120918 Moscow in Cambodian to Cambodia 1330 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] A TASS correspondent in Phnom Penh has reported that Comrade Eduard Shevardnadze held talks yesterday in Phnom Penh with Comrade Hun Sen, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, and Comrade Kong Korm, PRK foreign minister.

Comrade Eduard Shevardnadze told his hosts about the implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress and, in the process, about the restructuring of all spheres of life and activities of the Soviet people.

The two sides shared the same views on topical international issues discussed. The two sides stated that the Soviet Union and the PRK, together with all other peace-loving forces, will continue to strive to settle important issues, that is to deliver mankind from the threat of nuclear weapons and other world-destructive weapons and do anything possible for the creation of an international security system, thus ensuring the maintenance of human civilization. On this matter, the two sides stressed the significance of the constructive proposals in Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's statement on 15 January 1986, and the significance of other peace initiatives by the Soviet Union and fraternal socialist countries. The Soviet Union and Cambodia favor speeding up efforts toward realizing these proposals, which are aimed at creating a world free from nuclear weapons and violence and which serve the vital interests of all countries and peoples.

The Cambodian side stated that the PRK supports the Soviet Union's programs and activities with an aim to create an international security system, including Asia and the Pacific Ocean.

The two sides expressed the similar view that the New Delhi Declaration and the initiatives of the socialist countries in Asia will certainly contribute to realizing this goal.

The Soviet side stated that the efforts made by the PRK, the SRV, and LPDR to solve the situation concerning Cambodia, to start talks with the ASEAN countries, and to strengthen relations of friendship, good-neighborly coexistence, and cooperation constitute a significant part of the struggle for security in Asia.

The talks proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. The two sides agreed on the Soviet-Cambodian joint communique.

Today, before leaving for Vietnam, Comrade Eduard Shevardnadze held talks with Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State.

The two sides joyfully stressed that the relations between the two countries, based on Marxism, Leninism, and proletarian internationalist solidarity, have developed in all aspects.

On behalf of the Cambodian people, Comrade Heng Samrin expressed profound thanks to the fraternal Soviet people for their efficient and disinterested aid to the Cambodian people for solving economic, social, and cultural problems and strengthening their defense capability.

During the talks, Comrade Heng Samrin spoke about the implementation of the resolutions of the Fifth KPRP Congress.

On behalf of the Soviet leadership, Comrade Eduard Shevardnadze wished the Cambodian people new victories in carrying out their revolutionary tasks.

Comrade Eduard Shevardnadze and Comrade Heng Samrin expressed their conviction that in the present complex world situation, it remains highly important to continue increasing the unity of all progressive forces in efforts to remove the threat of nuclear war and to ensure international peace and security.

The two sides also discussed issues with regard to the situation in Southeast Asia, particularly the situation concerning Cambodia.

This meeting proceeded in a warm atmosphere of mutual understanding.

Talks with Heng Samrin

LD111020 Moscow TASS in English 0954 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Phnom Penh March 11 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and Foreign minister of the USSR who paid an official friendly visit to this country, and Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and president of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, had a meeting today.

Eduard Shevardnadze conveyed cordial greetings and good wishes to Heng Samrin from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Heng Samrin, for his part, asked Eduard Shevardnadze to convey heartfelt greetings and the best of wishes to Mikhail Gorbachev and other Soviet leaders.

It was noted with satisfaction that relations between the USSR and the PRK, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, are getting closer in every field in the interests of the people of both countries.

Speaking on behalf of the Kampuchean people, the general secretary of the PRPK Central Committee expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU, the government of the USSR and the fraternal Soviet people for their efficient and disinterested aid with fulfilling the goals of economic, social and cultural development facing this country, strengthening its defense capability and protecting the revolutionary gains.

He also spoke about efforts by the PRPK towards carrying out the decisions of 5th congress of that party and effecting fundamental political, social and economic change in the country.

The Kampuchean leader stressed the tremendous interest in this country in the decisions of the January 1987 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the practical significance of the experience of reorganization efforts in the USSR to the activities of the PRPK.

Eduard Shevardnadze and Heng Samrin voiced the conviction that in the present, complicated world situation caused by U.S. imperialists' adventurist militarist policies, it remains highly important to continue increasing the unity of all progressive forces in efforts to remove the threat of nuclear war, prevent outer space militarization and ensure international peace and security.

They also examined issues connected with the situation in South East Asia, in particular the situation concerning Kampuchea.

Eduard Shevardnadze and Heng Samrin expressed mutual satisfaction with the steady development of Soviet-Kampuchean cooperation.

Their meeting took place in an atmosphere of cordiality and complete mutual understanding.

Speaks at 10 Mar Reception

BK110907 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Address by Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze at reception hosted by PRK Foreign Ministry at Chamka Mon State Palace in Phnom Penh on 10 March -- recorded in Russian fading into Cambodian translation]

[Text] Allow me to express my opinion through my personal observations. I had wanted to visit the PRK for a long time and this desire was further intensified after meeting Cambodian comrades in February 1980. I cannot forget the sentiments expressed through those meetings. The expression on the faces of the Cambodian leaders, our guests, who had just been saved from the yoke of the treacherous clique, showed the drama and revival of the entire people. However, we, your friends, were thinking of how the Cambodian people's old land, which has undergone suffering, has been revived with hope, and how its rebirth from ashes has been ensured. Now, after directly meeting with the Cambodian people, we are happily convinced that Cambodia is born again and has been revived.

I look at all of you and I am happy. You are new persons who, for the past 8 years, have become masters in every field and in firmly building a new, prosperous, and glorious Cambodia. It is true that many difficulties remain. The heavy legacies from the previous regimes accumulated in your people's suffering -- namely, the colonialist yoke, the savagery of the U.S. imperialists, and the barbarism of the Pol Pot murderers -- have pulled you back and down. What is needed is the force and means to oppose the antirevolutionaries who hinder progress and development. However, as your people have said, one cannot build Angkor Wat in 1 year. Everything is in the future. We are firmly convinced that the Cambodian people's future, which you are building, will not be less beautiful and extensive than Angkor Wat itself. Our friendship ensures this.

The assistance from your friends and brothers in the Indochinese countries and all socialist countries -- which consider the PRK a noble social and political institution -- and the Cambodian people's nationalist spirit provide a moral, political, and economic support to ensure this.

From our experience, the achievements of the first socialist state in the world are a precious guarantee for Cambodia's future. We arrived in Phnom Penh after a long visit in countries in Asia and the Pacific. I therefore would like to brief our Cambodian friends on the results of meetings and talks during this visit. Peace and security in Southeast Asia is our major interest. Through examining our bilateral relations, we can firmly say that to achieve our goals, we need stability in international relations. It is true that this is a necessary condition. With this condition, our country, your country, and other socialist countries can achieve their plans. This is why we are patiently looking for a way to set up an international security network and have persistently put forward our peace initiatives. Among these are proposals aimed at clearing the political atmosphere in Asia and the Pacific. The implementation of measures proposed by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his speech in Vladivostok in July 1986, as well as during his visit to India last year, would lead to this goal. In this atmosphere, the New Delhi Declaration on the principle of a world free from nuclear weapons and violence is evidence of a new thinking in this nuclear and space era. We are very thankful for all the comrades for fully supporting every Soviet proposal aimed at creating peace and stability in Asia and the entire world. The Soviet Union highly values the flexible, constructive, and peace-loving foreign policy of the PRK, which, in cooperation with Vietnam and Laos, has successively stated its intention to restore a normal situation in Southeast Asia and to transform this region into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation to resolve the Cambodian problem politically. The PRK is a vast sociopolitical base whose construction can rally every organization, nationalist group, and loyal force of the country. This is the true path of life. In the Soviet Union, people have acclaimed the successive strengthening and coexistence of the three fraternal Indochinese countries. This is the determining factor to successfully defend their revolutionary gains and implementing their vast economic and social tasks.

Finally, allow me to wish beloved Comrades Hun Sen and Kong Korm, and Cambodian leaders, and the fraternal Cambodian people new and greater successes in implementing the resolutions of the Fifth KPRP Congress and in building a new life.

May the unshakable Cambodian-Soviet friendship be further strengthened and expanded!
[applause]

Ends Visit, Airport Send-off

LD111328 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1028 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Phnom Penh, 11 Mar (TASS) -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Foreign Minister, who paid an official friendly visit to this country, and Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee and president of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK], had a meeting today.

Eduard Shevardnadze conveyed cordial greetings and good wishes to Heng Samrin from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Heng Samrin, for his part, asked Eduard Shevardnadze to convey heartfelt greetings and best wishes to Mikhail Gorbachev and to other Soviet leaders.

It was noted with satisfaction that relations between the USSR and the PRK, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, are getting closer in every field in the interests of the people of the two countries.

Speaking on behalf of the Cambodian people, the general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee expressed profound gratitude to the CPSU, the Government of the USSR, and the fraternal Soviet people for their efficient and disinterested aid in fulfilling the goals of economic, social, and cultural development facing this country, strengthening its defense capability, and protecting its revolutionary gains.

He also spoke about efforts by the KPRP to carry out the decisions of the fifth party congress and to effect fundamental political, social, and economic change in the country.

In the name of the Soviet leadership, the USSR foreign affairs minister wished the KPRP and all the working people of Cambodia success in advancing along their chosen path. He talked of the struggle of communists and of the Soviet people as a whole to implement the strategic drive for comprehensive restructuring, improvement, and the acceleration of the social and economic development of Soviet society, worked out by the 27th CPSU Congress. A very important, fundamental stage on this route was the CPSU Central Committee January (1987) Plenum, the decisions of which are permeated with intent for tomorrow, realism in assessing what has been done, unadulterated truth, and confidence in victory and in the irreversible nature of renewal.

The Cambodian leader stressed the tremendous interest in this country in the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee January 1987 Plenum and the practical significance of the experience of reorganization efforts in the USSR to the activities of the KPRP.

Eduard Shevardnadze and Heng Samrin expressed conviction that in the present complicated world situation caused by the adventurist militarist policies of the U.S. imperialists, it remains highly important to continue increasing the unity of all progressive forces in efforts to remove the threat of nuclear war, to prevent the militarization of outer space, and to ensure international peace and security.

They also examined issues relating to the situation in Southeast Asia, in particular, the situation concerning Cambodia.

Eduard Shevardnadze and Heng Samrin expressed mutual satisfaction with the steady development of Soviet-Cambodian cooperation.

At the end of the official friendly visit to the PRK, E. Shevardnadze left Phnom Penh. He was accompanied to the airport by Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Politburo and vice chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Politburo and vice chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers; Ney Pena, member of the KPRP Central Committee Politburo and minister of internal affairs; Nguon Nhel, candidate member of the KPRP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Phnom Penh city committee of the KPRP; Kong Korm, PRK minister of foreign affairs; and other officials. Among those at the airport was USSR Ambassador to the PRK Yuriy Razdukhov.

Joint 'Communique'

PM111705 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 87 First Edition p 4

["Joint Soviet-Cambodian Communique"]

[Text] At the invitation of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea [KPRP] and the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of foreign affairs, has been staying in the PRK on an official friendly visit from 10-11 March.

E.A. Shevardnadze laid a wreath at the monument to fighters who perished defending the cause of the revolution.

The USSR minister of foreign affairs has had meetings with Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, chairman of the PRK State Council. Taking part in the Soviet-Cambodian talks which were held were, on the Soviet side, E.A. Shevardnadze; and on the Kampuchean side, Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, and Hong Korm, member of the KPRP Central Committee and PRK minister of foreign affairs. A wide range of issues concerning the further development of Soviet-Cambodian cooperation and topical international problems were discussed at the talks.

In the course of the talks between the USSR minister of foreign affairs and the Cambodian leaders, which passed in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and mutual understanding, the full unity of views on all the issues discussed was confirmed.

Noting with satisfaction the dynamic development of Soviet-Cambodian relations in a variety of spheres, the sides expressed resoluteness to continue to implement effective steps to broaden and strengthen fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation between the USSR and the PRK, whose reliable base is the close unity of the CPSU and KPRP, and unshakeable principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The meetings and talks between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Heng Samrin have a determining significance for the further improvement of Soviet-Cambodian interaction in all directions.

The Cambodian comrades showed great interest in information provided by E.A. Shevardnadze on implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and in the process of restructuring, which is gaining speed and has embraced all spheres of the life and activity of the Soviet people. They warmly welcomed the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum and expressed confidence that their implementation will play a decisive role in the cause of attaining the historic goals set by the CPSU and will further the growth of the force of socialism to attract people. The restructuring now taking place in the USSR, they stated, is a graphic example and a source of inspiration for the Cambodian revolution.

The Cambodian leaders described the activity of the KPRP to mobilize the working people of the country to fulfill the decisions of the fifth party congress, to consolidate people's power and implement radical socioeconomic transformations in the PRK. They stressed that they regard the strengthening of the special relations of Cambodia with Vietnam and Laos, and of friendship and all-around cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community as a most important factor guaranteeing that the urgent tasks facing the PRK will be solved.

On behalf of the KPRP Central Committee and the PRK Government, Heng Samrin and Hun Sen expressed sincere gratitude for the selfless assistance and constant support shown by the Soviet Union to Cambodia in eliminating the serious consequences of the period when the genocidal Pol Pot clique was in power and in strengthening the people's system. The Cambodian side stated that the KPRP and all the working people of the PRK intend to hold wide and festive celebrations of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution as a festival of friendship and fraternal unity between the CPSU and the KPRP, and between the Soviet Union and the PRK.

On behalf of the Soviet leadership, E.A. Shevardnadze wished the Cambodian people new achievements in the defense of revolutionary gains and in strengthening the PRK's international positions. The USSR will continue in the future to conduct a consistent line on help and support to the PRK in the construction of a new society.

During their discussion of topical international issues, the participants in the negotiations expressed profound concern over the continuing tension in the world caused by the policy being pursued by the aggressive circles of imperialism, and, above all, by U.S. imperialism, of stepping up the arms race; by the U.S. intentions of extending it to space; and by Washington's actions to aggravate the situation in various regions of the world and to interfere openly in the affairs of sovereign states. In conditions under which there is no turn for the better in the development of the international situation, particular significance is assumed by further cohesion of all progressive and peace-loving forces, the immediate activization of their efforts in the struggle to remove the threat of nuclear war, the consolidation of international security, and ensuring the rights of peoples to self-determination, independence and social progress.

The Cambodian leaders confirmed their full support for the Soviet Union's peace-loving initiatives on crucial problems of disarmament, especially of nuclear disarmament, averting militarization of space, and putting an end to nuclear weapon testing. They voiced their conviction that implementing these proposals would bring about an essential and positive change in the situation throughout the world, deliver mankind from the threat of nuclear and chemical annihilation, and would offer mankind opportunities for entering a qualitatively new stage of development without nuclear weapons and without the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. The constructive initiatives, aimed at strengthening peace and stability in Asia and in the Pacific basin, at establishing wide-scale cooperation among all countries of the region on an equitable and mutually beneficial basis, which were contained in the speech of M.S. Gorbachev in Vladivostok, are also in line with these objectives. In this context, nonaccumulation and nonproliferation of nuclear weapons in the region, implementation of practical measures on setting up nuclear-free zones here, and reductions in the land forces and military activity would be of great significance.

The Cambodian side welcomes and supports the new initiative of the Soviet Union on the issue of the reduction and elimination of medium-range nuclear weapons. Both sides stressed the importance of the decision of the USSR for the creation [sozdaniye] of reliable security, both in Europe and in Asia.

The sides voiced the opinion that, under the conditions of the nuclear-space age, the Delhi Declaration on the principles of a nonviolent world free from nuclear weapons is a most important and topical document. The Cambodian leaders said that the PRK fully shares these principles and is resolutely in favor of their implementation.

Having spoken in support of the well-known initiatives of the Mongolian People's Republic concerning the conclusion of a convention on mutual nonaggression and the nonuse of force in relations between the states of Asia and the Pacific Ocean and on the creation [sozdaniye] of machinery that excludes the use of force in the relations between the countries of the Asian-Pacific region, the participants in the talks noted that their implementation would facilitate normalization of the situation in that part of the world.

Both sides voiced their support for the well-known DPRK proposals directed at a peaceful, democratic unification of the country and at turning the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free zone. The implementation of these initiatives would facilitate the process of making the situation healthier and lessening tension in the Far East.

They welcomed the course of the DRA Government aimed at achieving national reconciliation, ensuring peace and security in the country, and at a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan.

The sides expressed the hope that the PRK will take its legitimate place in the Nonaligned Movement and voiced their deep conviction that the PRK would make a worthy contribution to the struggle of this movement for peace and for eliminating the threat of nuclear war.

Particular attention during the course of the exchange of views was devoted to the situation in the Southeast Asia. The Cambodian leaders spoke about the efforts being made by the PRK, jointly with the SRV and LPDR, to normalize the situation in the region, to turn it into a zone of peace, good-neighborliness and cooperation. The PRK sincerely wishes to live in peace and to build relations with other Southeast Asian states on the principles of respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and noninterference in the internal affairs of each other. Together with the SRV and the LPDR, it welcomes any constructive initiatives in this direction.

E.A. Shevardnadze stressed that in solving tasks associated with the defense of freedom and independence, with the development of comprehensive cooperation, cohesion, and mutual aid between the three states of Indochina, with an improvement of the situation in the region, and with the establishment here of a lasting peace and stability, Cambodia, Vietnam and Laos can continue to count on unwavering support from the Soviet Union.

In supporting the flexible and constructive approach of the PRK Government to search for ways to settle the situation around Cambodia by political means, the Soviet Union considers that the PRK leadership's efforts aimed at starting talks with various Khmer opposition groupings or with individual persons, on the condition that the criminal Pol Pot clique are removed [ustraneniye], are a positive step toward achieving a national reconciliation in the country and toward normalizing the situation around Cambodia.

The USSR minister of foreign affairs condemned attempts to use the United Nations to camouflage interference in the internal affairs of the PRK and stated that the USSR will continue to consistently express support for the PRK to be granted its legitimate place in this and other international organizations.

The sides expressed the conviction that the meetings and talks that had been held would contribute to the further development and consolidation of the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the PRK.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government, E.A. Shevardnadze extended an invitation for a party and government delegation of the PRK to pay an official friendly visit to the USSR. On behalf of the Soviet Government, E.A. Shevardnadze invited Kong Korm, PRK minister of foreign affairs, to pay an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union. The invitations were gratefully accepted. The times of the visits will be agreed upon in due course.

IZVESTIYA ON U.S. ACTIVITY IN PHILIPPINES

PM110941 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Mar 87 Morning Edition p 4

[S. Dardykin "Rejoinder": "Voice of America Aims at Becoming a General"]

[Text] First, preparation for softening up with artillery, next the bombardment itself, then a follow-up with everything else. Such a scenario, without superfluous refinement, would probably suit the Pentagon, which is aware of and probably orders the constant range practice that goes on at the American training grounds on the Philippines, but this clearly did not suit the Voice of America. With a knowledge of military strategy deserving of at least the rank of general, it introduced, perhaps on its own initiative or perhaps on prompting from above, its own modification to the scenario: First, preparation for softening up with artillery, then lies, and only then all the rest. And it has broadcast scandal-mongering about "Soviet interference" in the Philippines and about "Soviet agents" dispatched there -- in short, the whole repertoire trotted out by VOA in such cases.

The story of "Red agents" is intended by its authors to immediately make perfectly clear a number of questions: First, why have an extra 4,000 marines been shipped to the area of the U.S. Clark Field Base in the Philippines; second, why is the growth in the number of personnel at the bases accompanied by intensive military construction work and the commissioning of a new runway for strike fighter-bombers; and third, why should U.S. General John Singlaub, retired, former chairman of the World Anticommunist League, who served in the U.S. Special Forces in Vietnam, turn up in the Philippines? However, the answer to this last question already has been given by the MANILA TIMES, which has reported the arrival in the Philippines -- under assumed names -- of the first mercenaries, whose recruiting is in the hands of retired "veteran" John Singlaub. Why?

By resorting to commonplace "military guile" and lies, VOA thinks it has found exhaustive answers. The only thing is, will they convince the Philippine public, which is alarmed at the growing American military presence in the country, the like of which has not been seen since the Vietnam war?

NOVOSTI ON SINCERITY AMONG SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

AU041216 Bratislava NEDELNA PRAVDA No 8 in Slovak 27 Feb 87 p 8

[Article by NOVOSTI's Yevgeniy Chernov: "About Sad Paradoxes"]

[Text] Once, when I was on official business in Poland, I met with the party and trade union aktiv of an industrial enterprise in Katowice Voivodship. They asked me to tell them something about the life of the Soviet people. I proposed that they should ask questions, rather than me giving them a lecture.

"Tell us what the meat situation is like in your shops," was the first question.

"Not good," I replied. "There are frequent shortfalls [vypadky] regarding the supply of meat products."

"Is it true that the housing problem in Moscow, Leningrad, and Kiev already has been solved and that together with their marriage certificate all young newlyweds receive papers entitling them to an apartment of their own?"

"My son has been married for 5 years already; he has 2 children and lives in a communal apartment..."

There were many questions like that, which are not always easy to answer. For a while I was even sorry that I had refused to give a lecture in which I could have spoken about the food program, about the upswing in housing construction. But by then I could not backtrack. I was clear to me that the nature of the questions was not fortuitous. At the same time, I noticed that my answers elicited some sort of incomprehensible commotion, and even suppressed sneers.

When the discussion got into full swing, its organizers proposed to those present that it be ended, allegedly because the Soviet guest was tired, the journey had exhausted him, and he must be given a chance to rest.

Those present nodded understandingly. Polite applause followed and we parted. A while later, the Polish journalist accompanying me told me that about 2 months previously another Soviet comrade had given a speech in the same enterprise, which, obviously from the noblest patriotic motives, had painted a different, much rosier picture of the Soviet people's life.

"But the Poles are very well informed," my Polish colleague added. "They frequently visit the Soviet Union as tourists, on official business, to visit relatives and acquaintances. To put it concisely, they are informed about your successes, but they also know your problems."

Meetings with friends from socialist countries, which took place a long time ago as well as recently, are going through my mind. I must admit that I, too, was not always sufficiently sincere in discussing the problems of our complicated and ambivalent life, which is frequently full of contradictions; in other words, I too used to round off the edges. I used to have the impression that no one noticed my insincerity.

That impression was wrong, of course. I, but also my friends from the socialist countries, realized our insincerity deep inside, but we were talking ourselves into believing that we must forgive one another's insincerity in the interest of strengthening friendship. Or -- and this is even worse -- we regarded it as useful and not at all dangerous for our, on the whole, firm relations that had been tested by time.

In this regard, I remember one experience from a certain unified farmers cooperative in Czechoslovakia. The local cooperative farmers invited a Soviet guest to pay them a visit -- a prominent sugar beet grower from the Ukraine. She was a nice woman, no longer young, who had lived through the cruel years of fascist occupation. She won everyone over with her goodness and simple nature. One evening they asked her to tell them about her work in detail, about the record sugar beet harvests. The woman became hesitant, but in the end she began to reveal her secrets, hiding nothing. They listened to her with bated breath. In the end they gave her a standing ovation, flowers, and little presents. The woman was moved to tears.

"My dear ones, I am so glad, I am so happy that my experience will help you to increase sugar beet crops," she said.

No one dared to tell her that the sugar beet harvests in that Czechoslovak agricultural enterprise were twice as large as those in her Ukrainian kolkhoz.

I also remember many other experiences.

Once I was on official business abroad... I won't say in which country. Certainly, one can reproach me for being inconsistent.

Lo, he is calling for truthful and sincere relations, and he himself does not dare to name the country he visited. I honestly admit: Thus far, I do not dare. It is true that it is unusual. After all, we write about fruitful and mutually advantageous cooperation all the time. And then -- this case does not have to be typical of our trade and economic relations. Judge for yourself.

Thus, I was in a certain unnamed socialist country. And, in accordance with my program, I paid a visit to a garment factory.

The director gave me a conducted tour of sections making children's wear to order for the Soviet Union. The garments and the children's wear were not pleasing to the eye -- neither by their cut nor by their colors. Then, all of a sudden, I noticed a group of seamstresses working near a window. Although the director politely asked me to follow him into the next section, I went over to the seamstresses. What beautiful blouses and coats they had on the desks in front of them! What rich, sparkling color, what beautiful styles!

"This is what one calls quality!" I told them.

"But of course," one of the women noted, "We are making this for the West; for hard currency."

This made me sad. In other words -- Dutch or Belgian children will get beautiful clothes, and Soviet boys and girls will have to be satisfied with worse ones. Is that because we are friends?

In one Soviet enterprise I saw a workshop in which they were working on a French customer's order. They were assembling a tractor, practically by hand, under the strict supervision of an engineer. Right next to them the assembly line was running, producing tractors which only remotely reminded one of the tractor which was destined for a "foreign currency area." Some of them were for the socialist countries....

I am not given to generalization of any sort or to categorical conclusions, but are these instances merely coincidence? What is more, in every specific country, all similar facts have their concrete and specific reasons; one cannot fail to take this into account.

The socialist countries must resolve serious and constructive issues in the current stage. The restructuring of relations among our countries applies to many aspects of cooperation. I believe that sincerity -- in purely human relations and work contacts -- must become the key moment in our relations. This is of exceptional importance today, when we are establishing direct relations between work collectives and individual persons. In the not so distant past, many toasts resounded to friendship and cooperation among the fraternal countries. A number of agreements and accords were signed at all possible levels. If they were all implemented in life, if more concrete deeds were to follow them instead of declarations, assurances, and promises, where would we be today...? What could we have achieved?

The CPSU and the Soviet people have embarked upon the road of revolutionary change. And truth is the [guiding] star on this road. Truth in everything and everywhere.

Together with our friends in the socialist countries, we have started the process of decisive socioeconomic changes. There is a struggle underway against everything that is in our way. This is happening before the eyes of the whole world.

Our future and the fate of mankind in general depends to a considerable degree on how successfully things go in every socialist country, in the entire community. This is precisely what makes some Western politicians and scientists uneasy, what disturbs them. They see that something they did not expect is happening in the Soviet Union and in the other socialist countries, something until now unprecedented, mysterious.

One can presume that the most reactionary circles will do everything to prevent the socialist countries from overwhelming the capitalist economy in technological competition. Already today they are doing and will do everything to isolate us from the world economy and foreign trade. One can expect the introduction of new discriminatory measures, pressures on companies and entire countries wishing to maintain normal relations with the socialist world.

Therefore, we need unity between words and deeds as much as we need the air we breathe, and, of course, sincerity in our relations, beginning with statesmen and ending with the working people. No matter what problems, complications, and possibly even contradictions might crop up on our road, we must always keep in mind what unites the socialist countries is the main thing, and it is incomparably more important than what could divide them; and then we won't be afraid of any historical tests.

NOVOSTI ON RESTRUCTURING IMPACT ON BLOC COUNTRIES

AU111612 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 Mar 87 p 6

[Commentary by NOVOSTI commentator Yevgeniy Chernov: "That Mysterious World of Socialism; Restructuring in the USSR and the Western Response to It"]

[Excerpts] We cannot even imagine the awkward situation in which Western Sovietologists have found themselves. How simple and beautiful everything was only a short while ago! It was possible to write books, shoot films, and fill the air with fabrications about all kinds of wrongdoings in the Soviet Union, about the lack of freedom there and the violation of human rights behind the "iron curtain." [passage omitted] And now? Simply incomprehensible! Even the film "Amerika," filled with all sorts of evil supposedly born "in the depth of the Soviet Union," was not received by the ungrateful public as its makers had imagined.

"The West does not stop wondering," the West German newspaper NEUE RUHR-ZEITUNG writes, "and Kremlinologists can be dispensed with. There are no more taboos in the Soviet Union on the way to renewal, democratization of society, and modernization of the Soviet Union."

It is hard to figure out the mood of the author of this quote -- whether he regrets what he writes, or whether he is delighted. He, together with the rest of the Western world, is most probably astonished and full of doubts.

"Mikhail Gorbachev does not have it easy. Not everywhere in the USSR do they accept his orientation toward change," the author of the article in the NEUE RUHR-ZEITUNG says. Indeed, he does not have it at all easy. It is also true that the changes are not desired everywhere and by everyone in our country. But not everyone in the West understands our problems in this way.

Mikhail Gorbachev does not have it easy? What can we do to make it even harder for him? They are beginning to look for "soft spots" in the world of socialism. As far as Soviet internal affairs are concerned, their attitude is more or less clear -- astonishment and curious expectation: what will come of it all?!

But what about the Soviet Union's allies? [passage omitted] The Japanese newspaper MAINICHI, for example, assumes that the East European socialist countries follow the restructuring in the USSR with anxiety. In general, one expects great upheavals to take place.

The Swedish newspaper GOETEBORG POSTEN has published an editorial with a sensation-mongering headline: "Gorbachev's Eastern Europe." The author of the editorial makes a superficial excursion into the history of relations between the Soviet Union and the socialist countries and reaches the conclusion that "Gorbachev will try to attach the East European countries and their volatile economies even closer to the Soviet Union."

In this way, making use of dubious expressions and formulations that are so typical of the bourgeois press when it writes about socialism, they want to generate a distorted picture of the true relations between the USSR and the socialist countries.

In reality not only Mikhail Gorbachev, but the entire CPSU strives to take an active part in the joint work of socialist countries aimed at coordinating their economic policies, seeking new forms of cooperation, deepening specialization and production sharing, coordinating plans, exchanging experiences, and setting up direct ties between associations and enterprises. [paragraph continues]

There are many problems on this path. After all, the levels of economic and political development are not the same in the socialist countries. Social development does not always proceed in a straightforward way. [passage omitted]

The changes in the USSR and restructuring in all walks of life naturally do have an influence on internal social processes in the socialist countries. It would be naive to deny this. On the other hand, the Soviet Union studies attentively as never before and assimilates its allies' positive experiences from building socialism. Regardless of the development of relations between the socialist countries and the West, the strengthening of multifaceted mutual relations among the socialist countries is the basic factor of the entire socialist community. There can be no doubt about this either. Yes, the countries of socialism have lived through many dramatic periods -- times of crisis, violations of the principles of socialism, economic difficulties. Despite its youth from the historical point of view, the socialist community has already undergone more than enough trials. In the historically brief period of building a new society, every socialist country repeatedly has been faced with complex tasks, the solution of which was connected with struggle and search, with overcoming contradictions and difficulties.

It is precisely in such periods that have the character of turning points that some Western experts most zealously act as prophets. They seek, above all, to sow hatred for, and distrust of, the Soviet Union in the socialist countries. They drag forgotten personalities into the daylight at such times, distort history in a willful manner, and predict upheavals in the socialist countries. This approach is hackneyed and anything but original, but it is easy to explain. K. Marx already had pointed to the two properties of thinking. At one and the same time, thinking is the easiest matter to change and the most conservative matter. Changing one's way of thinking is a very complicated task, yet it is an essential task for levelheaded people, for those who want to make an objective assessment of the changes currently taking place in the Soviet Union and in the socialist countries.

BRIEFS

FILM ACCORD WITH POLAND -- Moscow, March 11 -- Jerzy Bajdor, Polish deputy minister of culture and art responsible for cinematography, and Aleksandr Kamshalov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for Film Industry signed here today a programme of cooperation between the two countries' cinematographies in 1987. In accordance with the programme, Polish and Soviet film-makers in cooperation with film-makers from other socialist countries will coproduce a feature film dedicated to international fighters against fascism. The programme also envisaged other forms of cooperation, for instance, participation in festivals, exchange of premier films etc. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2306 GMT 11 Mar 87 LD]

LONDON HOSTS JOINT TRADE 'ROUNDTABLE' CONFERENCE

PM041023 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 1 Mar 87 p 3

[TASS report: "Businesslike, Constructive Atmosphere"]

[Text] London, 28 Feb -- The third USSR-UK "roundtable" conference, in which a delegation from Soviet ministries and departments headed by I.D. Ivanov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers State Foreign Economic Commission, is taking part, started work today in the Brocket Hall stately home outside London. Representatives of official and business circles are participating in the conference on the British side. Among the British participants are leaders of major trading and industrial companies and banks which are the USSR's business partners.

The conference is being staged by the Confederation of British Industry, which unites more than 250,000 companies.

At the first session, there was an extensive exchange of opinions on ways of further developing trading, economic, scientific, and technical links between the two countries and of implementing the program for the development of economic and industrial cooperation between the USSR and Britain in 1986-1990.

The Soviet delegation set out the USSR's new approaches to the development of foreign economic ties under the conditions of the restructuring taking place in the country. Readiness to jointly seek effective new forms of business cooperation with Britain on an equal and mutually advantageous basis was expressed.

The Soviet side stated that the deepening of this cooperation could be an important condition for boosting Soviet-British relations and strengthening the atmosphere of trust between the two countries.

The British representatives showed great interest in the processes of economic restructuring in the Soviet Union and in the reform of the foreign trade mechanism. They advocated stepping up bilateral trade and economic relations and making them more stable and dynamic.

The "roundtable" sessions are being held in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere.

The conference is continuing.

Communique on Increased Trade

PM051459 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Mar 87 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Soviet-British Economic Dialogue"]

[Text] London, 3 Mar -- A roundtable conference of representatives of Soviet and British trade and economic circles was held at Brocket Hall near London 28 February-1 March. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher greeted the conference participants. She welcomed the conference "as a fine opportunity for British businessmen wishing to develop trade with the Soviet Union to find out more about cooperation prospects."
[paragraph continues]

The head of the British Government expressed the hope that her forthcoming visit to the USSR will enable her to familiarize herself at first hand with the major changes that are taking place in the Soviet Union.

As the communique issued today stresses, the conference participants agreed on the need for joint and dynamic efforts to carry out the tasks of increasing the volume of bilateral trade by 40-50 percent in the years ahead as proposed by the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by M.S. Gorbachev during the visit to Britain.

The two sides noted that trade, economic, scientific, and technical ties between the USSR and Britain could play an important role in strengthening stability and developing bilateral relations and thus help to strengthen trust and mutual understanding between the two countries.

The conference participants agreed that positive trends have taken shape in business relations between the two countries and have reached a satisfactory level. However, the potential existing between the two countries is still not being fully used.

The sides noted with satisfaction that the recent Soviet-British intergovernmental credit agreement is a firm foundation for a program for the development of economic and industrial cooperation between the two countries for 1986-1990 on the understanding that the proposals made by British companies should be both commercially and technically competitive.

The two sides discussed in detail the recently adopted USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On the Procedure for the Creation and Activity on USSR Territory of Joint Enterprises Involving Soviet Organizations and Firms from Capitalist and Developing Countries." Note was made of the potential for expanding trade and scientific and technical cooperation in those spheres where British firms could supply the very latest technology. This applies to energy saving, the modernization of industrial equipment, flexible production systems, chemical production, biotechnology and pharmaceuticals, data processing, and the agro-industrial complex.

The conference was held in a constructive atmosphere and a spirit of cooperation and mutual understanding, the document notes.

The participants in the roundtable conference met today with the managers of large- and medium-size British corporations and banks. Addressing those present, Lord Jellicoe, chairman of the British Council of Foreign Trade, urged the country's business circles to make more active use of the extensive opportunities presented by the sphere of trade and economic cooperation with the Soviet Union, opportunities which are far from exhausted.

UK Public Opinion 'Positive'

PM101651 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Mar 87 First Edition p 1

[Own correspondent A. Maslennikov dispatch under the general heading "International Public Sees the New Peace Initiative as Realistic Path to Disarmament"]

[Text] London [subhead]

London's Chatham House, home of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, has been host to the latest Soviet-British roundtable discussions involving political scientists and military strategy specialists from both countries.

Our meeting took place hot on the heels of M.S. Gorbachev's statement putting forward a Soviet proposal on signing an agreement on medium-range missiles, Academician Ye. Primakov, Soviet delegation leader, said. If you speak about our British colleagues' reaction to the Soviet proposal -- and it reflects the stance not only of Britain itself but, to a considerable extent, the whole of West Europe -- it has to be said that it is on the whole highly favorable. Our partners spoke about the fact that the Soviet Union has taken a major step toward the West, and one which will help bring their positions closer.

However, there is another trend present, whose representatives either through lack of information or deliberately, are attaching various kinds of conditions and "linkages" essentially designed to hamper the achievement of agreement.

On the whole, the roundtable discussions and numerous meetings we had in London show that public opinion in the country is albeit slowly, undergoing positive shifts and that the whole series of recent peace initiatives by the Soviet Union is having an impact.

J. Eberle, director of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, said for his part that the meeting gave the opportunity to exchange opinions on important international security questions, particularly European ones. M.S. Gorbachev's new proposals were the main item on our agenda. The proposals undoubtedly have attracted enormous attention. There is a strong positive current in existence whose supporters consider that the ideas put forward by the Soviet leadership should lead to positive results. An agreement on medium-range missiles is in accord with both sides' interests. I think that such an agreement would constitute a first practical step in the attempts to reduce the hitherto absurdly high level of nuclear arms.

PRAVDA ON INCREASING SOVIET EXPORTS TO UK

PM101138 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Feb 87 Second Edition p 6

[Answer to reader's letter by own correspondent A Maslennikov: "Ladas in the British Isles" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] "I have read that Soviet industrial goods enjoy considerable demand abroad, including in the West European countries. Is this true?" asks D. Astashev from Novosibirsk. Our correspondent in London replies:

London -- Last year the inhabitants of the British Isles acquired some 23,000 Lada cars -- nearly 6,000 more than in 1985. It is planned to further expand deliveries to Britain of these popular Soviet cars, which have won a good reputation for reliability, accessible prices, and a well organized technical servicing system.

The development of trade in Soviet cars recently has been promoted, particularly by the establishment of direct business ties between the Volga Truck Plant and the British firm Lada Cars Limited. Reciprocal exchanges of specialists and regular business contacts between the two enterprises' leaders help to promote flexibility in taking into account the consumers' interests and to modify the design of Soviet cars.

The transition to direct ties opens up favorable opportunities for the expansion of deliveries to Britain of other Soviet machines, equipment, and various goods. [paragraph continues]

For many years now, cooperation has been developing successfully between Soviet machine tool building enterprises and the British firm Machine Tool Agency. Thanks to this cooperation, several thousand machine tools marked "Made in the USSR" are now in operation at British plants and factories. In recent years, links in this sphere have taken on a new quality, embracing cooperation in leading technological sectors.

Direct ties between Soviet and British firms are becoming increasingly widespread in other spheres of USSR-UK trade and economic cooperation, too. The leaders of the "Vtoroy Moskovskiy Chasovoy Zavod" Association and the Uglichskiy "Chayka" Association were recently the guests of British businessmen. There was talk of deepening and expanding production sharing between the British company Global Watches and the Soviet clocks and watches industry. This was a discussion among partners who know each other well and, most importantly, have an interest in the further expansion of business ties with each other. Last year alone, hundreds of thousands of Soviet watches were sold in the British Isles. The brand name Sekonda, under which output from Soviet watch plants is sold, is known to nearly every English person. Deliveries of other Soviet goods to Britain also are expanding. In 1986, for instance, the British acquired tens of thousands of Soviet cameras, refrigerators, radio receivers, and black and white television sets.

Measures now being taken in the USSR to improve foreign economic activity, I was told at the Soviet trade mission in London, create new opportunities for increasing Soviet exports to the British Isles. With a view to realizing this potential, a plan of measures has been drawn up, whereby the Soviet-British share company Technical and Optical Equipment has begun work with British firms to organize the production and joint sale of a number of items of Soviet household equipment. Talks have been held with the major British firms Credo, (Servismashin), and (Kelvinator) on organizing production sharing in household electric and gas stoves and automatic washing machines.

New forms of cooperation are beginning to penetrate the credit and finance sphere. Leading British banks like Morgan Grenfell, the Bank of Scotland, Midland, Lloyds, Barclays, and National Westminster are showing an increasing interest in establishing permanent, stable relations with Soviet banking and foreign trade organizations. An example of this is the agreement recently concluded through the mediation of the Moscow Narodnyy Bank on joint financing of commercial contracts for the Soviet foreign trade organizations Tekhmashimport and Mashinoimport for a sum of more than R50 million. The result of these agreements will be a significant reduction in costs, both for the British exporters and for Soviet purchasers. Both sides believe that the further expansion of cooperation in this sphere will be promoted by the recently signed Soviet-UK intergovernmental agreement on credits.

Of course, this does not mean there are no problems in USSR-UK trade and economic cooperation today. Not only competition, but, unfortunately, many artificial barriers in the form of quotas and other restrictions stand in the way of Soviet goods for the British consumer. Moreover, various kinds of lists of restrictions drawn up in NATO headquarters act as an extra restriction on the purchase of British goods in which Soviet foreign trade organizations are interested.

UK PRIME MINISTER INVITED TO VISIT 'END' OF MARCH

LD091215 Moscow TASS in English 1153 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] Moscow March 9 TASS -- Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Great Britain will pay an official visit to the Soviet Union in the end of this month at the invitation of the Soviet leadership.

TASS BERATES THATCHER'S HUMAN RIGHTS COMMENTS

LD070329 Moscow TASS in English 0309 GMT 7 Mar 87

[Text] Moscow March 6 TASS — TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov writes:

The question that came up for debate in the British Parliament the other day was the question of human rights. Do you think, in Britain? No, in the Soviet Union. One of MPs, on learning that 140 persons earlier condemned in accordance with the criminal code of the Russian federation had recently been released in the Soviet Union, told Mrs Thatcher who is shortly to visit the USSR: Talks on disarmament are very important. But it is also important to talk on human rights. In this connection he suggested that the head of the cabinet should declare to the Soviet side that London will pass "the vote of confidence" on Moscow only if the USSR "practices what it preaches."

However strange, the prime minister was not perplexed by an attempt so odious for interstate relations to try to give rating to other states as to how they are settling their internal affairs. Quite the contrary, she went along with her "esteemed colleague." She said that the British Government welcomes the measures taken in the Soviet Union but, as her colleague indicated, there are a great deal of other measures the Soviet Union has to take.

There is a saying that the eye that sees all things else, sees not itself. It looks like the British prime minister believes that the state of affairs in the sphere of human rights in Great Britain is just fine, so that it can shift its attention to other countries. But one should at least have the moral right to raise the subject of human rights in another country. Has London such a right? Not at all.

Britain has a great deal of problems in the sphere of human rights. Take for instance the fact that millions of British people are deprived of the right to work, are jobless. 87 per cent of these people and their families live actually in poverty. It is the extremely high unemployment rate in Great Britain complicated by rampant racial discrimination that triggered off racial conflicts in Handsworth, Birmingham's black ghetto, in September 1985.

And what about the right of British people to housing? As is known, there are over 100 thousand homeless in just one part of the United Kingdom, England. Thousands of people are denied this inalienable human right in Northern Ireland, Wales, Scotland. And what human rights do 11.7 million people in Britain living below the official "poverty line" have?

And what about utter disregard of man's right to live, the right which courageous women, participants in the British anti-war movement, set out to protect? They pitched tents at the Greenham Common air base five years ago and then set up peace camps at Molesworth, Chilwell and other U.S. military bases. Is the prime minister aware of how thugs in uniforms attack these peace campaigners, set watchdogs on them? Does she realize that more than ten thousand people in Britain were arrested in the past six years for their part in protests against nuclear arms on British soil?

Why shouldn't British MPs discuss the question of "authorized" arbitrariness perpetrated in Ulster? Just a month ago, democratic organizations of Britain paid tribute to the memory of people who were killed during the shooting of a peace demonstration in Derry on January 30, 1972. As many as 14 people were then killed by British punitive forces, and altogether more than 2.6 thousand people were killed and tens of thousands were wounded since British troops had been brought into Ulster in 1969.

And why shouldn't the British authorities draw conclusions from the glaring violation of human rights, the trial of the "Birmingham six?" The defendants were beaten and tortured, made to suffer from hunger, threatened with death to force them to plead guilty to participating in terroristic acts in Birmingham. And then they were sentenced for life.

It is only due to the pressure of broad public that this case of crude flouting of human rights, of judiciary arbitrariness is to be discussed in the court appeal 12 years after the sentence was passed.

In the light of this and other facts, it is not surprising that the British Parliament rejected the draft law on human rights envisaging the inclusion of the fundamental provisions of the European convention on the protection of human rights and fundamental liberties in national legislation, the draft law that was supported by three-quarters of the British people. Margaret Thatcher said that the adoption of the law is an undesirable step since it would infringe sovereignty of British Parliament.

Isn't this why British people to this day have to turn to the European court of human rights in order to protect their rights in their own country? It is known that 18 cases of the violation of human rights in Britain were brought to the European court in the past ten years, and more than half of them ended in indictment for London.

It would seem that the British prime minister should handle these affairs if she is so much concerned over human rights. And maybe she decided to deal with human rights in a country of other for the reason that this is easier than tackling these problems in her own country, and moreover, does not oblige her to do anything?

PRAVDA CENSURES OPPONENTS OF TRADE WITH FRANCE

PM061521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Mar 87 First Edition p 7

[Own correspondent V. Bolshakov dispatch: "'Overreporting' Parisian-style. Who is Spoking the Wheel of French-Soviet Trade?"]

[Text] Paris -- The Avenue d'Iena in Paris where the French Foreign Trade Center (CFCE) is located was recently blocked with vehicles. Approximately 800 representatives of various firms had gathered there for a meeting with Soviet representatives, the leaders of our trade mission. As is known, businessmen are not easily persuaded to leave their offices to attend a sterile debate. So if they did come to the CFCE, it was because they were really interested in the development of trade with the Soviet Union. They also were attracted by new opportunities that have opened up in connection with the adoption in the USSR of the decision providing for the creation of joint enterprises on USSR territory in cooperation with foreign firms. J.D. Gardere, the CFCE director general, clearly expressed the general sentiment when, opening the meeting, he said: "French firms are ready to use all the opportunities for the development of trade currently offered by the Soviet market." However, he added that quite a few problems had arisen in the development of trade of late.

The 21st session of the Soviet-French Joint (Grand) Standing Commission, which was held in Paris 22-23 January, devoted much attention to the discussion of these problems. The very fact that this was the commission's 21st session indicates that Soviet-French trade, economic, scientific, and technical cooperation -- and the commission deals with precisely these questions -- has a long and stable tradition. [paragraph continues]

The text of the joint communique adopted on the results of the commission's sittings indicates that the development and expansion of bilateral relations, including trade relations, is planned, because this is in the interests of both the Soviet and the French peoples.

Naturally, not everything is going smoothly in our business partnership; there have been both difficulties and mutual complaints; but, given goodwill, solutions can, as a rule, be found. The Soviet Union treasures its relations with France, which is accorded most-favored-nation treatment most of the time. However, is this based on reciprocity? Alas, this is by no means always the case of late. Furthermore, some people are spoking the wheel of bilateral trade.

Shortly before the session of the (grand) commission, on 4 January to be specific, the newspaper LE MATIN published the following report under the headline "France Puts Economic Pressure on USSR": "The French Government has decided to reintroduce the quota system in petroleum imports from the USSR. The aim of this measure is to put pressure on the Soviet side, which is accused of not buying enough industrial equipment from France."

AFP in a report of 9 January, citing the French Foreign Trade Ministry, was more specific: "The French Government has decided to cut petroleum and petroleum products imports from the Soviet Union by 50 percent in the first quarter of 1987 compared to the first quarter of 1986 with the aim of prompting Moscow to balance its trade with France" and "to intimate to the Soviet Union that France wants Moscow to buy more French goods."

Literally on the eve of the arrival in Paris of the Soviet delegation headed by B.I. Aristov, USSR minister of foreign trade, the newspaper LE FIGARO, which is the mouthpiece of very influential right-wing circles, went as far as to call for the disbanding of the "grand" commission.

Having followed this campaign in the press, I decided to look into the situation in the sphere of our trade relations and find out what we had done to anger the French side. This is what came to light.

On 14 November last year M. Noir, head of the French Foreign Trade Ministry, declared during an official conversation with Soviet representatives that France's trade deficit with the USSR would total Fr8 billion in 1986. Shortly after this, calls to "punish the USSR" for "the deficit for which it was to blame" appeared in the French press. Less than a week passed, and the French Government announced that it was introducing the aforementioned quota system. The selfsame "growing trade deficit with the USSR" was cited as a justification for the introduction of this measure. The level of the deficit for the first 9 months of 1986 "was set" at Fr6.2 billion against Fr5.2 billion for the whole of 1985.

Meanwhile, back at the beginning of December 1986, Soviet experts, documents in hand, had proved that the figure of Fr6.2 billion was exaggerated by approximately Fr3 billion by the French authorities when totaling French imports of Soviet energy resources (natural gas, petroleum, and petroleum products). French experts, notably Francoise (Yubsher), who published a detailed article in AGEFI, the French business circles' authoritative newspaper, independently reached the same conclusion.

Who in Paris needed this kind of "overreporting"? Is it a question of real concern with the trade deficit with the USSR, or is it something else -- politically motivated discrimination, for instance? Let us turn to the facts and figures.

There is always a deficit, one way or another, in the process of bilateral trade. For 15 years, from 1965 to the end of 1979, it was on the Soviet side in its trade with France. From 1980 it has been on the French side. Yet does this apply only to France's trade with the USSR?

In 1985, France had a foreign trade deficit with more than 40 countries. These included the FRG -- Fr28.5 billion; Belgium -- Fr8.4 billion; the Netherlands -- Fr15.9 billion; Norway -- Fr10 billion; Spain -- Fr7.2 billion; Japan -- Fr16.2 billion. But no reproach has been addressed to these countries, and they have not been threatened with any "punitive measures." I would like to mention another detail. The Soviet Union, while occupying the 7th place in terms of turnover among France's trade partners with whom the latter has a deficit, occupies only the 12th place in terms of deficit.

According to various French sources, France's trade deficit in 1986 has remained approximately at the 1985 level in its trade with Belgium and the Netherlands. The deficit in trade with the FRG is approaching Fr35 billion, and with Japan -- Fr20 billion. The trade deficit with Italy has quadrupled in comparison with 1985. Thus, the French Administration's arguments in favor of the measures restricting imports of Soviet petroleum and petroleum products to France do not stand up to even the most general examination of the facts.

France's trade deficit with the Soviet Union is not increasing, as opposed to its trade deficit with a number of capitalist countries; on the contrary, since 1982, its level has been constantly falling. According to the calculations of Soviet specialists, it totaled Fr4 billion in 1986. The French side is bandying about the more precise total of Fr7 billion. However, not just Soviet experts, but, as mentioned earlier, French experts have pointed out that this figure is vastly exaggerated.

What is behind the accusation leveled against the USSR on account of its "insufficient purchases of industrial equipment in France?" As is known, exports of this equipment presuppose the granting of credits by the exporter to the importer. The cost of these credits is determined by the interest rates in operation in the international export credit market. It so happens that since 1982, France is probably the only industrially developed capitalist country to have "conscientiously" observed the clearly exaggerated export credit interest ceilings, which are known to be unacceptable to the Soviet side. They ostensibly are set within the framework of the so-called "OECD consensus," but in reality they are dictated by the United States. This circumstance as well as the documented cases of the uncompetitiveness -- for commercial and technical reasons -- of the industrial equipment offered by French exporters to Soviet foreign trade associations have resulted in French industrial equipment exporters losing Soviet orders in excess of Fr10 billion, according to estimates.

These orders for the most part were "grabbed" by their West German, Italian, and Japanese competitors who -- to their own advantage -- ignored the "OECD consensus" because it did not suit them.

Furthermore, as of 1982, French exporters -- on various pretexts behind which was frequently discernible a U.S. diktat implemented through the ill-famed Cocom organization for controlling exports to the socialist countries -- simply refused to comply with Soviet organizations' requests and to submit tenders for the delivery to the USSR of industrial equipment, especially advanced equipment, and to cooperate with Soviet organizations on the basis of production sharing.

What has this cost France? According to incomplete estimates, exporters of industrial equipment have lost around Fr12 billion. The French side is well aware of this. However, the French authorities prefer to ignore uncomfortable facts and confine themselves to demands that "Moscow buy more French goods."

But this is precisely what the USSR is trying to do. Displaying goodwill in its efforts to find a way out of the artificially created credit impasse and thus to make its contribution to a more balanced reciprocal trade with France, Soviet import machine and engineering associations since late 1983 have concluded with French exporters quite a number of major contracts for the delivery of industrial equipment for cash payments. Such contracts, and some of them ran into hundreds of millions and even billions of francs, totaled Fr12 billion during the 1984-1986 period.

There is much other evidence indicating that the Soviet side constantly has adopted a constructive approach to the solution of serious problems in its trade and economic cooperation with France. Regrettably, there is no reciprocity. On the contrary, something else is much in evidence -- namely, a clear lack of good will toward the Soviet Union on the part of those people in the French Government who are in charge of trade with our country. This explanation for the introduction of the unprecedented discriminatory measures against the USSR on the French market is favored both by French business circles, and, in particular, by the importers of Soviet petroleum and petroleum products, and by the press.

The ink had not had time to dry on the joint communique in which, and I quote, "Both sides stressed the importance of deepening economic ties between the two countries," when M. Noir gave an interview to LE MONDE and Radio Luxembourg. He again threatened the Soviet Union with "sanctions," which he justified with those same "arguments" I have already cited.

And he went further. According to his words, following the introduction of the quota system on petroleum products, restrictions also may be imposed on deliveries of Soviet gas to France. It is obvious that the country will draw no economic advantage from this, only losses. After all, Soviet gas prices are lower than world market prices. This means that the consideration that motivate the people who would like to "turn off the taps" are primarily political.

The Soviet Union continues to display goodwill in its trade and economic relations with France. Putting our faith in common sense, we would like to hope that it will also prevail in the French Foreign Trade Ministry.

'DIFFERENT APPROACH' NEEDED IN FRENCH TRADE TIES

LD092119 Moscow TASS in English 2100 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] Moscow March 9 TASS -- In connection with the fact that tendentious publications about Soviet-French commercial and economic ties appeared in the French press, a TASS correspondent put a number of questions to USSR Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Gayrat Rakhimbayev.

Question: Are the appraisals of Soviet-French relations made in the latest public statements of French Minister-Delegate in charge of foreign trade Michel Noir, specifically his assertions about a low level of Soviet purchases of industrial equipment from France, in keeping with realities of the world today?

Answer: In a recent interview to PARIS-MATCH French Minister-Delegate in charge of foreign trade Michel Noir appraised the state of Soviet-French trade. We do not go along with that appraisal.

Soviet foreign trade organisations conclude contracts with those firms that put forward the most competitive proposals of technological and commercial terms. And if French firms lose in competition to West German or Italian firms, the reasons for that should, apparently, be sought in France, not in the USSR. Nevertheless, a number of new contracts for the purchases from France of various equipment, specifically, for the construction of surface facilities of the second section of the Astrakhan gas deposit, modernisation of a clothes factory, equipment for vibro-seismic complexes, was signed in the past months by the USSR.

Q: Weren't these contracts a concession to the pressure by the French administration which imposed curbs on the import of a number of Soviet energy sources?

A: The conclusion of these contracts in the recent months resulted from negotiations which had been conducted for a considerable period of time, and not at all from pressure or threats by the French administration.

Statements of the French Government about the intention to limit the import of Soviet energy sources only impeded these talks, since they compelled us to ponder again on the expediency of purchasing equipment from France. I must say that the policy of threats and restrictions never furthered the development of relations. The reduction by the French Government of the import of oil, oil products or natural gas from the USSR can only lead to the lessening of the volume of bilateral trade, the lowering of our import from France. This opinion is also shared by French businessmen.

We believe that a different approach suits the interests of the USSR and France, an approach based on a joint quest for mutually acceptable solutions. Only such actions can ensure the further development of Soviet-French commercial and economic ties.

SWEDISH DELEGATION'S VIEWS PROVOKE 'IRRITATION'

PM051259 Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 28 Feb 87 p 10

[Ingmar Lindmarker dispatch: -- "Swedish Action for Jews Caused Irritation in the Soviet Union"]

[Text] Moscow -- "Frank and incisive talks" in the Kremlin yesterday rounded off the Swedish Riksdag delegation's program in the Soviet Union. According to information given to SVENSKA DAGBLADET, the Soviet hosts were much irritated by the Swedish politicians' demands for better treatment of the Jews.

At a news conference at the Swedish Embassy in Moscow, delegation leader and Riksdag speaker Ingemund Bengtsson described the talks as frank and incisive. However, he did consider that the atmosphere had nevertheless been friendly.

The atmosphere was also sunny at a reception which Ambassador Thunborg hosted yesterday evening. The new reports in the Swedish press of 12 microphones remaining in the walls of the embassy have not yet been published in the Moscow newspapers.

After the end of the official program, the delegation had privately arranged a visit to the home of Nobel Peace Prize winner Andrey Sakharov and his wife, Yelena Bonner. If the Soviet arrangers of the Riksdag delegation's visit had any objections to this visit, they kept them to themselves.

Before a session with a delegation from the Supreme Soviet, the Soviet Union's Parliament, the Swedish group was received by Andrey Gromyko. He was described as charming and attentive, for example, when speaker Bengtsson said Sweden attaches great importance to finding a solution to the issue of the demarcation line in the Baltic in accordance with the principles of international law.

"It is better to have 10 years of negotiations than 1 day of war," Gromyko said of the protracted Swedish-Soviet negotiations.

The Swedish delegation then handed over to the Kremlin the names of five unresolved cases of family reunification and a list of the names of around 40 Jews who are imprisoned in the Soviet Union or who do not have the right to emigrate. The first name mentioned is that of Ida Nudel, who has been forced into internal exile and is being refused an exit visa with the justification that she knows state secrets.

In particular, leader of the Supreme Soviet delegation Avgust Voss was noticeably irritated by the Swedish action. It followed similar references by members of the Swedish delegation in a public discussion the day before.

The speaker said Sweden considers that the fate of Raoul Wallenberg has still not been clarified. The Soviet response was the usual one -- namely, that according to all the inquiries carried out, Wallenberg died in prison in Moscow in 1947.

Afghanistan, Chernobyl, and alcohol policy were other issues raised. Gromyko showed interest in Swedish wishes for an agreement with the Soviet Union like the one Finland has signed on nuclear power safety measures, but, apart from this, nothing new emerged.

Asked whether the submarine violations had been mentioned, Ingemund Bengtsson replied that the matter is not "of great urgency" in relations with the Soviet Union. We cannot begin talks with one particular country when we have not determined the nationality of the submarines carrying out the violations, he said.

However, in all his remarks during the Soviet visit, the speaker has firmly stressed Swedish agreement on its nonalignment and the common demand from all the political parties that territorial integrity must be defended. Yesterday he also said the delegation has not engaged in any negotiations during the visit, but merely voiced Swedish views on various issues.

Moderate Coalition Party Riksdag deputy Ann-Cathrine Haglund said before the visit that she doubted the value of a visit to the Soviet Union at the present time. However, prior to today's return to Sweden she said she was satisfied with the results, and particularly that it had been possible to demonstrate the Swedish stance on the situation of the Soviet Jews.

ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREOTTI INTERVIEWED

PM051629 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Mar 87 Second Edition p 6

[Interview with Italian Foreign Minister G. Andreotti by N. Prozogin: "A Nuclear-Free World Is Possible" -- place and date of interview not given]

[Text] [Prozogin] Mr Foreign Minister, what is your impression of your conversation with M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee?

[Andreotti] I have great confidence in the present Soviet policy, in particular in the connection which General Secretary Gorbachev is making between what he describes as profound internal restructuring and the international policy of seeking every possible avenue of strengthening peace and international security.

This is a special moment for mankind. For the first time, the question of not just halting the arms race but significantly reducing existing arms is being discussed. In the endeavor to build a system of good-neighborly relations and peace, attempts are being made to gear the broad public to the efforts undertaken by governments. Italy was very well represented at the Moscow forum. In addition to theater and movie "stars" it was represented in particular by Bank of Italy Governor Ciampi, major banker and former minister Ossola, and Confederation of Industry President Lucchini.... We took this meeting very seriously, indeed, the whole world took it very seriously.

During my meeting with the general secretary, I had my view confirmed that great potential exists for achieving positive results in East-West dialogue and the dialogue between the USSR and the United States.

The general secretary listened with interest to my account of how, during our recent visit to Washington, we spent 2 days in Congress with senators and representatives of both parties persuading them that a line must be drawn between domestic problems and the need not to weaken the president at a time when it is necessary that he continue the dialogue with Mr Gorbachev. It would be dangerous to lose 2 years, or possibly more, since the new president will need some time to "settle in." I noted with satisfaction that Mr Gorbachev shares my apprehension on this account and is ready to negotiate with the U.S. President in office now.

[Prozogin] The Moscow forum participants expressed themselves in favor of new political thinking in line with the demands of the present age. What is your opinion on this score?

[Andreotti] On the one hand, we must not fall prey to arrogance in considering ourselves to be better than our fathers and grandfathers who did not always succeed in preserving peace. The point is that the situation in the world has changed. The present implements of destruction force us to work much harder than in the past in forestalling war and building the edifice of peace. The peoples have a great yearning for peace. The key to achieving it lies in the elimination of distrust. Peace can be strengthened through overcoming the distrust that has for many years poisoned the international atmosphere. It is not a question of some kind of blind trust, but of trust built on reason.

[Prozogin] Do you believe that a nuclear-free world is possible?

[Andreotti] Yes, I do. We have reached a point where the threat that the world might be destroyed ceases to be a theoretical threat and becomes a practical threat. Added to this must be the danger of a miscalculation where one side believes that the other side has launched a nuclear war as a result of which an irreversible situation beyond statesmen's control might arise.

Then there is the accident at Chernobyl. Chernobyl has helped us to appreciate the danger of nuclear weapons. It made people think: If an accident which can happen anywhere, at any nuclear installation, can have such serious and far-reaching consequences, what is the potential danger inherent in the radioactive arsenals of nuclear weapons, which cannot be ensured against accidents either and which present a threat to the lives of the civilian population even in the absence of war?

It may be a coincidence, but the problem of nuclear disarmament has now ceased to be what it used to be -- propaganda or a partial political question. Nuclear disarmament has become the common cause of peoples, and this problem must be resolved.

True, it is being said that a great discrepancy exists in the levels of conventional arms and that if nuclear weapons are eliminated, the equilibrium will be disrupted. However, we must not take the view that if the correlation in the sphere of conventional arms is not changed, nuclear disarmament should be ruled out. The course to be followed is just the opposite: Since nuclear disarmament is absolutely necessary, an agreement on the reduction of conventional arms must be achieved.

[Prozhogin] Do you not think that West European countries should play a more active role in the solution of disarmament problems?

[Andreotti] Our concept of security coincides with the concept of security of the United States and Canada. Consequently, they cannot be considered in isolation.

Difficulties may arise with Britain and France since they, as distinct from other West European countries, are nuclear powers. But I believe that when an opportunity to conclude a major agreement on nuclear weapons really presents itself, it will not be possible to reject it.

[Prozhogin] Does this mean that you believe that the present position of Britain and France will change?

[Andreotti] Yes, I do. But I repeat that the question of reducing conventional arms will have to be solved at the same time.

[Prozhogin] You are, of course, familiar with the relevant proposal of the Warsaw Pact countries?

[Andreotti] Of course. They exist and I hope that they will be studied with a view to achieving progress and establishing mutual verification [kontrol]. There is much more openness [otkrytost] in this question now than there used to be when verification was regarded as espionage, as interference in the internal affairs of other countries. These misgivings are now a matter of the past; one reason for this being that satellites and other most modern technical means make it possible to carry out verification even if someone should be opposed to it.

[Prozhogin] You have spoken out more than once in favor of strict observance of the ABM Treaty...

[Andreotti] Yes, I consider this necessary. It is important not to swim against the current, and the current is carrying us toward disarmament. We believe that it is necessary to go forward rather than backward to forestall the proliferation of arms.

We attach great importance to the Soviet-American talks in Geneva. It is not possible to sit down at the negotiating table to discuss arms reduction and at the same time to seek opportunities for an arms buildup. This applies to both the USSR and the United States.

In this context, I am hoping that the Soviet Union will make yet another bold gesture with regard to short-range missiles, of which it has considerably more than the West Europeans. Here another bold step by the general secretary is needed, and as Reykjavik has shown, he does not lack boldness. Such a step would strengthen the position of those who argue in favor of observance of the ABM Treaty.

[Prozhogin] There also is another important aspect to the ABM Treaty. It is connected with the problem of the nonmilitarization of space. What is your view of the "broad" interpretation of this treaty advocated by the U.S. Administration?

[Andreotti] The European countries have expressed serious concern at this less narrow interpretation. However, I believe that if new arguments, for instance, psychological arguments, were found in favor of saying: "No, this is not the right way," then, I think, even in the United States, in Congress, and even in the administration itself people will come forward who will oppose the new interpretation of the treaty.

Recently, when I visited London with Italian Prime Minister Craxi, Mrs Thatcher spoke out openly in this spirit at a news conference, and so did Craxi. Indeed, even in NATO when we are discussing this question we always argue that the interpretation of the treaty must remain unchanged, since this is a political rather than a legal problem.

[Prozhogin] In conclusion, Mr Foreign Minister, what can you say about the state and prospects of relations between our two countries?

[Andreotti] First of all, I would like to make one important point -- there are no forces in our parliament which are against good relations with the Soviet Union. Recently, Soviet ministers have visited Italy and vice versa. The visit of Senate President Fanfani has just ended. My present visit also confirms that Italian-Soviet contacts have become a tradition. Economic circles, too, are showing great interest in the expansion of ties with your country. Cultural exchanges also are being extended. Thus, both at governmental and at public level there is evidence of a great desire to cooperate with the Soviet Union. Italy, of course, belongs to one alliance, and the USSR to another. If we were identical, what credit could we claim for advancing hand in hand?

ITALIAN BUSINESSMEN ON NEW APPROACHES TO TRADE

PM101531 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAWYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 6 Mar 87 p 3

[Report by special correspondents V. Yevkin and A. Zaytsev under the rubric "Business Links": "Time for New Approaches. Notes From the 22d General Assembly of the Italian-Soviet Chamber of Commerce"]

[Text] Among the industrially-developed capitalist countries, Italy was the only one that last year managed to increase its deliveries to the Soviet Union, USSR Deputy Foreign Trade Minister N. Osipov said. The same period saw a significant redressing of the trade balance between the two countries, resulting in a reduction of Italy's deficit by nearly two-thirds, Italian-Soviet Chamber of Commerce (ISCC) President R. Ossola noted.

But these facts, which appear, at first glance, to be pleasing, were not greeted by loud applause when they were cited at the 22d ISCC general assembly in Moscow. The reduction of the overall trade turnover in the past two years forced the meeting participants to think hard about the reasons for the situation and ways to overcome it.

The analysis made at the assembly showed that the time has come to resolutely alter the way of looking at reciprocal trade and seek new forms of cooperation, abandoning obsolete stereotypes.

The participants focused attention on the restructuring of the foreign economic ties management system taking place in the USSR.

The possibility of arranging direct links plays a big part for the Italian side, which, in recent years, has placed a considerable number of small- and medium-sized firms in the orbit of cooperation with the USSR. In the past, the multi-tier procedure has meant for them excessive losses in terms of time and money, which has sometimes led to a loss of interest in the Soviet market.

Italian businessmen are pinning considerable hopes on the creation of joint enterprises on Soviet territory. Expressing a positive opinion of the mutual advantage to be gained from this progressive form of cooperation, R. Ossola stressed that, as a result, the Soviet side can obtain direct benefit from the use of Western technology and a wider foreign market for their industrial goods. The foreign partner also benefits by obtaining patents and the right to use inventions and licenses, in which the USSR abounds, and gains wider access to the Soviet market.

Recognizing the mutual advantages to be gained from the development of long-term forms of cooperation, Italian businessmen are overtaking firms in other capitalist countries in this area. According to data cited by N. Osipov, 21 proposals by Italian business circles on the creation of joint enterprises currently are being studied by Soviet ministries. Declarations of intent have been signed already with six companies.

But for all their promise and allure, the implementation of such projects takes time. The present state of Italian-Soviet economic relations could be improved in many respects by using traditional forms of cooperation, which, in the opinion of both sides, are still dominant.

There are untapped reserves, for example, in the sphere of export-import operations. An analysis of the dynamics of trade turnover shows that one of the main causes of the reduction in value terms of Soviet exports to Italy, in which energy sources are the main item, was the slump in world prices for oil and petroleum products. But imports from Italy remained stable, because 60 percent of them are machinery and equipment. There is an urgent need to diversify Soviet exports by increasing the volume of finished products. In fact, as was noted at the assembly, this situation has occurred not because there is nothing else to buy from the USSR, but because the Italian partners are sometimes ill-informed about the potential of our industrial market. However, ISCC has the power to eliminate this information gap by deciding, for example, the composition of delegations. At the moment, Italian delegations visiting our country basically are geared to product marketing; thus 70-75 percent of the delegation members are representatives from export firms.

Discussing other traditional forms of economic cooperation, such as coproduction, barter deals, and so forth, both sides unanimously acknowledged that their future development was the correct way to expand and strengthen business links and to improve the trade structure.

In the opinion of R. Roncagli, general director of the Italian-Swiss trade firm "Sogecred," the meeting demonstrated the Soviet and Italian circles' representatives' unity of views on practically all the questions under discussion.

"At the assembly," P. Ramella, president of the "Ital-Stroy" group, added, "we saw that the Soviet Union is very committed to developing cooperation with Italy, combining traditional forms with new ones. A number of firms in our group, for example, already have expressed a desire to submit proposals on setting up joint enterprises in the sphere of the production of highway construction equipment. We also want to continue participating in preparations for the construction of industrial facilities in the USSR, for example, in ground reinforcement."

..."Italy's peace offensive" -- this is the assembly's description of the recent series of visits to Moscow by important Italian statesmen and public figures. They have generated a favorable atmosphere in which the most complex problems, economic among them, can be solved.

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT 'CRISIS,' COALITION 'DOWNFALL'

PM101201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Mar 87 First Edition p 5

[Nikolay Miroshnik "Commentator's Column": "Whose Turn Now?"]

[Text] Rome -- The government crisis in Italy continues. Consultations are underway to form a new cabinet to replace the one created only 7 months ago by Socialist leader B. Craxi.

It may seem paradoxical, but the downfall of the five-party coalition, whose inevitability was being discussed in Italian political circles several months ago, was to a considerable extent unexpected. Yes, the differences between the alliance partners -- differences which sometimes flared into open clashes -- started almost as soon as the last government crisis was resolved. Disputes arose on questions of both foreign and domestic policy.

Yet the government's departure surprised many people here. The prime minister himself did not cite any specific reasons for the crisis. As he put it, the cabinet had achieved considerable successes, particularly in the economic sphere. Indeed, in terms of certain economic indicators, Italy is now in a much better position than it was, say, in 1983, when B. Craxi first became head of government. True, some people think that the credit for that belongs rather to the favorable international situation; yet it is a fact that the inflation rate has fallen from 16 to 4 percent, the balance of trade has improved, and the state budget deficit has stopped growing. At the same time, of course, a whole series of problems, such as the record level of unemployment, the struggle against organized crime, and the reform of the social welfare and health care system, continues to be acute.

B. Craxi cited "deepening political difficulties" as an explanation for his resignation as premier. This somewhat vague phrase, people here believe, hides the problem of the so-called "handover" -- an agreement by the Socialist premier to give up his post "on the move" to a representative of the major coalition party -- the Christian Democratic Party [DC]. Craxi submitted to this agreement during last year's government crisis. With the approach of the "changing of the guard" -- scheduled for this spring -- relations between the DC and the Socialist Party have deteriorated. Both participants in the unprecedented accord could in no way decide how they could escape from quite a delicate situation with honor and without political damage. By all accounts, B. Craxi has finally decided to cut the "Gordian knot."

It is hard to say now just how the crisis will end. The coalition partners may succeed in resurrecting the alliance with certain changes to it. However, it cannot be ruled out that the differences will lead to an early dissolution of parliament; then the voters will have their turn.

ITALY SIGNS PROTOCOL ON MEDICAL COOPERATION

LD102110 Moscow TASS in English 2038 GMT 10 Mar 87

[Text] Rome March 10 TASS -- The fifth session of the mixed Soviet-Italian Working group for medicine and health protection has closed here today.

During the session, which was held from March 4 to 10, the sides discussed the results of Soviet-Italian cooperation in medicine and endorsed plans of measures for 1987-1988. Mutual interest was reaffirmed in a further development of Soviet-Italian ties in medicine.

Upon completion of the session a protocol was signed providing for further exchanges of specialists and information and joint research projects. The sides have agreed to carry on joint work in the field of oncology, pharmacology, biochemistry, spa therapy, virusology and other fields of medicine.

Talking with TASS correspondents, Gualtiero Nepi, Italy's deputy health minister, expressed deep satisfaction with the results of the session. "I feel, that Soviet-Italian cooperation in such a humane field as medicine has good prospects," he said. "I am sure that the work done by us will benefit both sides and give a fresh impetus to a broadening of the successfully developing multilateral Soviet-Italian ties, strengthening friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries, strengthening peace. It is clear that it is only in conditions of peace that it is possible to ensure tangible progress in such an important field as health protection".

PM101221 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Mar 87 First Edition p 3

[TASS report under general heading: "Return to Moscow"]

[Text] Army general A.D. Lizichev returned to Moscow 7 March. At Sheremetyevo airport he was met by Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Colonel General V.S. Nechayev and Colonel General D.A. Volkogonov, deputy chiefs of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, and other officials.

R. Mirabal Fernandez, minister-counselor at the Cuban Embassy in the Soviet Union, and Colonel R.E. Marrero Gomez, military, naval, and air attache to the Cuban Embassy in the USSR, were among the welcoming party.

USSR, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC EXCHANGE JUBILEE MESSAGES

PM100907 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Mar 87 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and President J. Balaguer of the Dominican Republic have exchanged telegrams on the occasion of Independence Day, national holiday of the Dominican Republic.

MOSCOW CARRIES CHILEAN COMMUNIST PARTY PROPOSAL

Part One

PY031845 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2130 GMT 24 Feb 87

["Text" of the first of two parts of Proposals for a Political Solution issued in February 1987 by the Political Commission of the Communist Party of Chile -- place not given, read by announcer]

[Text] Proposals for a Political Solution by the Communist, Party of Chile [PCCh]

The PCCh hereby states that a profound unrest prevails among the people in the face of Pinochet's intention to perpetuate himself in power by taking advantage of the disunity of the opposition forces.

In the face of this situation all political leaders and democratic political parties have a great responsibility which they cannot avoid. The Communists assume their own responsibility. Having considered the interests of the country we propose that all opposition forces come to an agreement in all areas and on all issues to open the way to democracy and to obstruct the tyrant's plans to insure his personal power until 1989 and extend it beyond that year through a gigantic fraud.

This is the real purpose of the so-called political laws. The complicity of the commanders of the Armed Forces was necessary to approve it.

This is not an opening toward democracy as it tries to portray. Its real purpose is to consolidate the institutionalization of fascism, to implement the so-called 1980 Constitution against all opposition and to pave the road for him to continue. With that purpose in mind an obsolete electoral registry system was calculated and plotted to prevent the right to vote of the poorest sectors of the population, workers and peasants, who do not have enough money or time to get the new identification cards and to go to the registry offices. It is also a system managed by the tyranny and outside any democratic control.

The Political Parties bill, which is worse than the Damned Law of Gonzalez Videla, was also drawn with the same purpose. Pinochet's law not only proscribes the PCCh, but also the parties of the Popular Democratic Movement, and also subjects under its control the political parties that have been recognized, by it making mandatory for them to publish the name of their militants who are then exposed to all kinds of pressure and persecutions.

To face the challenge of the tyranny the only reasonable thing to do is for the entire opposition to put away prejudice and division and to act jointly to prevent the implementation of these arbitrary laws.

Those parties which, without consideration, decide to join the fascist system will become accomplices to a gross deceit and will be trapped in the antidemocratic plans of the dictatorship. By accepting the legislation, which the tyranny is trying to impose, those parties would support the ideological proscription and will also end up being responsible for the persecution of the proscribed parties.

There can be no mistake. it is clear once again that while Pinochet remains in power it will be impossible to realize any democratic project with real national feeling.

The dictatorship takes advantage of the disunity of the opposition forces to set up the reelection. The last few months have been marked by an intensification of state terrorism with prolonged incommunicado arrests, the persistent use of brutal torture, the abusive extension of the jurisdiction of military courts which have become an appendix of the repressive organizations, and the great publicity given to the hunt for opposition leaders. In addition to this there are secret commandos which threaten, assault kidnap and commit crimes with complete impunity.

The release of Lieutenant Pedro Fernandez Dittus, who was involved in the horrible burning of two youngsters and the blocking of the investigation conducted by Judge Canovas regarding the three professionals whose throats were slit, has the precise purpose of covering up the crimes, to encourage the worst ways of repression, and to subdue Chileans through terror.

The disunity of the democratic forces has also facilitated the adoption of several measures in the economic and social field aimed at strengthening the power of the great domestic and international financial capital system, which is the real boss of the dictatorship and whom Pinochet unconditionally serves.

The large state enterprises have been put up for auction. The workers continue to be tied by the labor plan approved to ensure overexploitation. Real salaries remain below the 1970 level, way below the 1972 salaries and even below the 1981 salaries, which was before the latest crisis.

The problems of dismissals, unemployment, misery and hunger among the population continue to be the daily drama of millions of Chileans, and the source of unhappiness and intolerable sufferings.

The housing problems are getting worse. The number of homeless exceeds 1 million and if the desperate people take over a piece of land to build a house they are repressed with cruelty.

The destruction of the national education system has continued, and thousands of teachers have been laid off, universities budgets have been substantially reduced, and health problems remain unsolved.

The lack of money for indispensable things, the useless roaming in search of an employment opportunity, the frustration of youth, and overcrowding make life unbearable and push thousands of people in begging, prostitution, drug addiction, and delinquency. This represents another form of the fascist violence, inseparable from repressive violence.

Totally disregarding this situation, the dictatorial propaganda portrays the image that Chile has begun an economic recovery process. What has in fact happened is the reorganization of the conditions so that the great domestic and foreign capital may reap enormous profits at the cost of the over exploited workers, the misery of most citizens, and the insecurity of the medium-size companies [sectores medios] who manage to survive under the burden of their debts. These are the real results of the fascist policy, of the servile application of the IMF rules, of the payment of the fraudulent foreign debt that, contracted by a few magnates, is paid by all Chileans.

This is essentially what is intended to be perpetuated.

Since 1983, when the first national protest took place, to the stoppage of 2 and 3 July 1986, one thing has remained clear: The struggle and unity disrupt the dictatorship. During those years, whether in the case of the dialogue with Jarpa, of the National Accord excluding [the Communist Party and leftist organizations which promote violence] or of the hesitation after July, it has become clear that stagnation and dispersion sterilize the opposition.

The conclusion is this: We must immediately proceed in the quest for agreement and to be united to frustrate Pinochet's plans.

The workers and the people have no other alternative but to struggle for their demands and hopes, and also to urge all democratic sectors to assume the task of creating an alternative and a way out.

The forces of the left stand up above the difficulties posed by the tyranny and has begun to reconstruct its unity. A call for unity of all opposition forces emerged from the first leftist meeting, and then a concrete proposal was made for the general rejection of the political laws. The unity of the left is seen as a decisive contribution to an accord which will not exclude anyone, but which the country requires.

In other opposition parties there are also men, women, and youths who understand the seriousness of the current situation, and place above everything else the decision to obtain liberty and democracy and seek the unity of all opposition forces.

On the other hand there are people who seem to lose hope and, being away from the people who have faith in them, believe there is nothing to do but to wait until 1989. They are unaware of the seriousness of the situation of millions of Chileans who cannot wait, nor will they wait passively, and do not understand that that passive attitude which they recommend makes it impossible to achieve democracy.

The dictatorship exploits, to its own benefit any lame approach. It blackmails all those who advocate reconciliation. It drags them into fictitious debates and causes them to explain on the most absurd issues. If they defend the national patrimony they must hastily explain they are not statist. If they support a democracy with no proscriptions they must quickly make anticommunist remarks. If they make statements of social justice they are compelled to explain their leftist leanings. It is a continuous and hateful pressure and it will continue while we continue to play the dictator's game, while we continue to listen to the siren's song which he sings when he is having a fix, and which he then changes to vulgar insults and humiliating references.

Most often these defeatist attitudes of some opposition leaders are hidden behind a so-called realism. This realism is peculiar because it is reluctant to see the reality of the dictatorship and also the reality of the forces of the people who, being mobilized and acting in an united manner, can remove all obstacles. It is the argument of demobilization and reconciliation, of division and exclusion of other leftist parties, and the basis of propositions that have nothing of realism but are completely illusory. It is the case that, with Pinochet, there can be free elections or that if a dialogue is possible with him, the dialogue can lead to democracy.

We communists, who suffer and live the drama which the people are experiencing and who strive to always act in a realistic manner, are aware that the regime can resort to the use of some elements which will allow it to prolong its term in power. In the first place it has the support of U.S. imperialism which has supported Pinochet and has defended him on international forums. Secondly it has the support of the Chilean oligarchy whose interests are grossly favored by the regime. Moreover, the regime has the support of the high-ranking sectors of the Armed Forces and up to now it is also able to subject dissident Armed Forces members.

But since it lacks the support of the people it is and will always be precarious. It is unable to stop the process of the deterioration of its basis of support. Those who support it do so as a lesser evil but they would be willing to withdraw their support for any change. The regime is exhausting its means to exercise power as it has been doing until now. Despite his wishes, the dictator was unable to extend the state of siege and, while it was in force, he was compelled to restrain his actions. He must maneuver in view of the demands of the masses who have expressed their wishes in spite of the repression. Immediately after it became evident that the people are supporting the teachers against the aggression that is being carried out against the education system, the government has hastily appointed "commissions" to review the firing of teachers. This is pure and simple demagoguery that does not resolve anything, but it shows the government fears the mobilization of the people. International pressure and that exerted by the Catholic Church to end the practice of exile have compelled the government to commit itself and to allow some exiles to return to the country, but it is still upholding the infamous principle of forcing some Chileans to live outside their fatherland.

Discontent and wrath is increasingly spreading against the regime because of this constant repression, the prevalence of unbearable living conditions, and the constant abuses perpetrated by the dictatorship. Moreover, there are plans to carry out more popular protests. What is notorious is that the people have not, and will not, subject themselves to the government.

It is at the basic social level where the consequences of Pinochet's policy cannot be avoided, that one understands the need for unity, that there is understanding, and people struggle united. It is at this level that important struggles usually mature.

Political leaders must respond to the cry which comes from the masses who demand agreement and mobilization to seek an outcome to the problem.

Confronted with the urgent need to achieve an all-encompassing unity, there are those who try to blame the PCCh for the present division among the opposition.

The PCCh's policy is grossly distorted both inside and outside the country. Undoubtedly those who are mainly responsible for this are the imperialists and the tyrants who is based on this issue, try to make people choose between Marxism and anti-Marxism and in so doing take advantage of the situation. By adopting this position, they are avoiding a definition on the issue and not allowing people to decide on the real and decisive question which is important for the future of our country: to choose between dictatorship or democracy.

However, these distortions are also promoted by opposition sectors of the center which seek to justify their support for a reconciliation and a division [of the opposition sector]. It is with this objective, that these sectors endorse slanders about the alleged terrorism, militarism, and extremism inspired by our policy. Some of them have even promoted these slanders before embassies and government of Latin American and European governments.

We state that these distortions, which are used as a pretext to exclude us from the political dialogue, are mainly due to anti-communist prejudice. Anti-communism is the Trojan horse of the dictatorship in the opposition sector and it is hard to understand how after so many years those opposition leaders who uphold and promote this prejudice do not yet realize the inefficiency of this position.

Despite being the target of so many slanders, distortions and misunderstandings, the PCCh has, is and will always, make every effort to achieve an understanding among the opposition forces.

The PCCh has confronted the tyranny from the very minute that it assumed power. With its allies, it has always resisted the fascism. Thousands of heroes and martyrs from our ranks, among them 15 members of the PCCh Central Committee, have given their lives in this struggle. Immediately after the coup [of 1973 against President Allende] the PCCh called for the unity of anti-fascists and non-fascists so as to achieve the recovery and restoration of democracy and we have never deviated from this unitary position. We have certainly made mistakes.

But the only mistake we have never made under any circumstances is to prostrate ourselves before the dictatorship, because that would be the ultimate mistake. We have unceasingly promoted the confrontation to the dictatorship as opposed to any conciliatory illusion, to any false idea that fascism may become democratic. This is essentially the reason for the rebellion we have proclaimed and promoted and why we have decided to resort to all forms of struggle that will help destroy the staunchly established fascist institutionalism that strives to subjugate the people.

Part Two

PY051153 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2130 GMT 25 Feb 87

["Text" of second and last part of Proposals for a Political Solution, issued in February 1987 by the Political Commission of the Communist Party of Chile, PCCh -- place not given, read by announcer]

[Text] The PCCh and its allies in the MDP [People's Democratic Movement] have signed important party documents with leftist parties to promote the establishment of a common path through which the opposition may end the tyranny.

In the document which was signed by nine leftist parties we state: "This common path must result from an agreement based on objective prerequisites and demands. All those involved in the agreement must assume specific obligations and commitments. They must particularly commit themselves to act in keeping with the political objectives, tasks, and means, which form the agreement, at least for a predetermined period.

Once this period has expired and the results have been jointly studied each party will regain its full autonomy and be able to continue developing its own particular strategy."

These ideas coincide with that which we have expressed time and again during our conversations with the political sectors, and that have been publicly repeated by our secretary general and our directorate. The same ideas were outlined in our letter to Gabriel Valdes in May 1985.

We are convinced, therefore, that we cannot be held responsible for the split of the opposition forces.

Some people believe that parties with different objectives, different strategies, and different methods cannot reach agreement.

Although there are many differences among us, however, there are also similarities: All of us long to oust the dictatorship, and are ready to listen and discuss our ideas and reach common objectives, strategies, and methods of struggle.

Some say: We do not accept alliances or agreements with the communists or the MPD. Since that position favors the regime, however, we must seek other solutions. Let us make up a group of people who, party members or not, represent all sectors of the democratic opposition, and that have sufficient authority to inspire enough confidence to begin the basic agreements.

Let us promote social agreements. Let us allow the social organizations to seal agreements. The National Civic Assembly has shown us this is a promising path. Let us grant the Civic Assembly all the support it needs and deserves. Let the parties engage in similar activities, or at least conduct simultaneous activities, even if these are conducted separately.

The representatives of some parties of the Democratic Alliance affirm that to achieve unity, the communists must give up violence. Some sectors, as a pretext, propose we relinquish our political line in favor of methods of struggle that were used in the country's democratic past, while other sectors do so in good faith. Can fascism -- that terrorist power which bases its strength on torture, exile, political proscription, and on murdered and missing citizens -- be fought using the same methods that were used during a democratic period, when these methods were used only to defend the interests of the workers and of the people in general, and to strengthen democracy? There certainly are methods which are adequate for one situation or the other, and they still exist within our party. Nevertheless, there are also new situations in which the people have no possibility of expressing their will. Some of the rights that existed then -- such as Parliament, the freedom to meet, and great freedom of press, just to mention a few -- simply do not exist today. Some members of the opposition, however, do not seem to realize that.

We are often described as a party engaged in the militarization of politics, only seeking military solutions, aiming at a military ousting of the regime as if we were promoting a generalized arms struggle, and as if we opposed a political solution to the national problem. If those were our intentions, we would say so. That, however, is not our position. We support a political solution, which we seek to achieve through the only possible method: that of unity, and of the struggle of the masses to oust the fascist regime.

Violence in its current form is a consequence of the dictatorial regime, and will only end when the dictatorship ends. The tyranny cannot stop using violence because that would be the beginning of its end.

Once the right, and the obligation, to put a definite end to the fascist order is established, we can reach a consensus on the adoption of the best form of struggle which will lead us to victory.

It is true we consider it the essential duty of a revolutionary party to have the military skills, to train military cadres, and to develop a policy for the members of the Armed Forces. Nevertheless, when the will of the people is allowed to be expressed, and is freely and democratically met, there will be no reason to resort to armed action, and we will not resort to it. However, as the imperialists and internal reactionaries show their determination to impose, here and everywhere, their law through armed violence, we feel obliged to support those who resort to armed action, to enable the people to defend themselves.

We are convinced that, if all the democratic parties agree to create a powerful movement for the self defense of the masses with which to confront the aggressions against the people, and if we coordinate our efforts to open the eyes of the members of the Armed Forces, we will hasten the end of the militarized politics which have been forced upon us by the regime, and we will expedite the establishing of a fruitful dialogue with the Armed Forces that will make possible the transition from dictatorship to democracy.

Mayor Fernandez Larios' dramatic confessions show; on one hand, the depths to which Pinochet has led the armed institutions; and on the other hand, they show that, inspite of all, some members of the Armed Forces can repent and again tread the path of dignity, honor, and decency. The adoption of a common policy by the forces of opposition should contribute to instill democratic beliefs of Chile into the members of the Armed Forces.

There are several democratic projects within the opposition, but two stand out clearly: a broader one proposed by the MDP and other leftist parties; and another, more limited, one proposed by the forces of the center and of the democratic right. The two projects, however, have something in common: They intend to restore democracy to the country. It is absurd to split the opposition for the sake of the differences existing among its members. A split opposition is unable to promote, not just one determined project but the entire democratic project.

We communists are for a pluralist, multiparty democracy, as soon as possible. We hope the democratic regime which replaces the dictatorship will erradicate fascism, respond to the call for justice, take care of the urgent needs of the workers and the masses, democratize the state institutions, especially the judicial branch and the Armed Forces, reestablish university autonomy, strengthen the role of the state in promoting national development, health care, education, and culture, and carry out profound changes in the economy to put an end to the domination of the oligarich and foreign capital.

We have never tied the end of the tyranny or our willingness to achieve unity within the opposition to the condition that an advance democratic government should be formed and, even less, to the acceptance of our ultimate objective, which is socialism. We have repeatedly said we are willing to support that which is to the advantage of the people and the country -- even if it is a less advanced democratic government -- if that is the will of the majority.

Therefore, we are willing today, as we were in the past, to reach an agreement with all opposition forces to put an end to the dictatorship, as well as to lay down the basic guidelines for a future democracy, and to assume the responsibility for attaining the objectives of a common program. We firmly believe that the country stands to gain from such an agreement but, if it is impossible to have an all-encompassing agreement, we are willing to reach an agreement on what is essential, that is, to put an end to the Pinochet dictatorship.

The imperialist interference is a factor that works against the unity of the democratic forces. Many of who live under the illusion that the Department of State will remove the tyrant are beating the drum of anticommunism and have embarked on the despicable policy of excluding the communists.

In view of this situation, we Communists reassert that the determinant factor for the recovery of freedom in our fatherland is our struggle, the unrelenting struggle of our people. This struggle inspires sympathy and solidarity among the peoples of the world. The international solidarity, including that of a broad sector of the U.S. people, has been a factor in restraining the fascist brutality, and it will be a factor for the definitive triumph of freedom. To the same extent that international solidarity is helpful, foreign interference in our internal affairs is detrimental. What Reagan, Shultz, Abrams, and others of the same kind do must be understood as pure and simple intervention. What they do does not help democracy, on the contrary, it buttresses the dictatorship.

Those who have illusions about U.S. support cite the Philippines and Haiti as examples. They do not see, or do not want to see, that the determinant factor in removing the dictators of those countries was the action of the masses. The Yankee agents arrived at the last moment, when their proteges could no longer be saved. Those agents did not come to help democracy, but to restrict it as much as possible.

On the other hand, those who justify a posture of conciliation by using the example of Spain, there is some merit to this, and the attitude of Adolfo Suarez, forget an essential point: The Suarez process was possible without, not with, Franco.

Pinochet is a cancerous cell in the southern cone of Latin America. His permanence in power only serves to encourage the coupists in other countries and to threaten the ongoing democratic processes. The opponents to the regime, therefore, have a responsibility not only to our people, but to the other brotherly peoples of the continent.

The Communists believe the plans of the dictatorship can only be defeated through the struggle and joint action of all the opposition forces. Reasons for this do exist.

We propose that an agreement should immediately be reached on the Political Proposal which has been prepared by the president of the National Civic Assembly on the basis of the consensus of the forces which make up the assembly. At the same time, we propose that the Chile Demnds document be used as basis for the common action of the forces that participate in this agreement.

We believe the demands of the workers, which have been included by the CNT [National Workers Command] in its National Petition, and the demand for better salaries which have been made recently, should form part of the basis for this consensus,.

The immediate measures called for by the National Accord are also supported by all the democratic forces.

These documents provide sufficient foundation for common action. They can be taken as points of departure from which to gradually advance, improving and widening the common action. The MDP [Popular Democratic Movement] has repeatedly stated its willingness to reach an understanding on abroad basis.

The immediate task behind which all the opposition forces must rally is that of jointly rejecting the so-called political laws drafted by the fascist. We must denounce the fraudulent system of electoral registration that has been imposed by Pinochet and the Government Junta. At the same time, the whole opposition should formulate a system of automatic registration, capable of reflecting an effectively representative electorate.

We must unanimously refuse to register our parties under the norms of the dictatorship' legal monstrosity.

It is possible to agree that a joint movement for truly free elections without Pinochet must be launched. These elections should be for the president of the nation and for a Constituent Assembly or Congress with constituent powers.

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To that effect, in addition to automatic registration, all parties must be guaranteed access to press, radio, and television and the right to proportional representation, as well as to nation-wide electoral pacts and alliances.

On the basis of these unifying and democratic objectives we can, and must, agree on adequate forums and on a plan of joint action to mobilize the country toward the goals which we must jointly set.

At a mass demonstration late in 1985, Gabriel Valdes, on behalf of the Democratic Alliance, said that Chile should receive Pope John Paul II in democracy and freedom. The MDP endorsed that statement as though it had itself made the statement. However, that aspiration did not materialize. The longings for freedom and democracy persist and grow, and we have the common duty to open channels for their fulfillment. Agreement and mobilization are those channels. Let us open them with generosity and greatness. We are willing to talk to reach an agreement which will permit us to advance. The left has demonstrated that the road of understanding is viable. Let us once for all move toward the unity of actions of the entire opposition.

[Signed] Political Commission of the Chilean Communist Party.

Santiago, February 1987.

KUNAYEV AIDES LOSE JOBS, CPSU MEMBERSHIP

LD101027 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0947 GMT 10 Mar 87

["Kazakhstan: The Changes Go On" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Alma-Ata, 10 Mar (TASS) -- Kazakhstan newspapers today have published a decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet (parliament) of this republic about handing over to hospitals, children's sanatoria and pioneer camps the country houses and villas built as leisure homes by the former leaders.

The republican press cites the names of former leaders, partly very high-ranking ones, who abused their official position and took advantage of the atmosphere of lack of restriction. In addition to the facts already known, the Kazakhstan press reports that Dyusetay Bekezhanov and Vladislav Vladimirov, aides to the former first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee, have been removed from their jobs, excluded from the ranks of the CPSU and deprived of their honorary titles. The first of them has been accused of bribery and protectionism. The latter made use of his official position to compel the republican publishing houses to publish more than one hundred "literary works," getting a hefty fee for them.

The "activities" of Kenes Aukhadiyev and Asanbay Askarov -- former first secretaries of the Alma-Ata and Chimkent Obkoms of the Kazakhstan Communist Party -- have become public knowledge. Mismanagement and over-reporting were typical of their style of work. In Chimkent Oblast, for example, in 1984 alone 95 cases of over-reporting were exposed. There was also over-reporting in the handing over of livestock. The state paid out for "mythical" meat almost R5 million (one ruble is approximately the equivalent of U.S. \$1.50), which accumulated in the pockets of the dishonest dealers.

In letters to Kazakhstan papers, working people express deep satisfaction that the party has exposed the facts about the bribery and corruption and told the people the truth. This, in the opinion of the majority, is a guarantee that such events will not be repeated.

KAZAKHSTAN'S KOLBIN RESPONDS TO PRAVDA CRITICISM

PM091300 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Mar 87 First Edition pp 1, 3

[Article by G. Kolbin, "secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee" (title as published), under the rubric "PRAVDA Spoke Out: What Was Done?": "A More Principled Approach"]

[Text] The Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee has examined the articles "More About Old Connections" and "The Price of Self-Admiration," published on 7 January and 11 February. The criticism of the republic's party organizations and mass information media was deemed to be well-founded and just.

The facts set forth in the article "More About Old Connections" were fully confirmed. It was established that an extremely unseemly and often criminal role was played in many of these instances by D. Bekezhanov, former assistant to the former first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee. Exploiting his official position and the atmosphere of permissiveness, he systematically engaged in abuses, interfered in the selection and placing of leadership cadres, and sought the promotion of his friends and relatives to so-called prestigious posts.

Under pressure from Bekezhhanov, his relative S. Suleymenov, receiving successive titles early, advanced rapidly to the position of first deputy chief of the Alma-Ata city Internal Affairs Administration. M. Abakanov, former first secretary of Shetskiy raykom, evaded criminal proceedings and was reinstated in the party.

Bekezhhanov's patronage was given at various times to D. Nurov, former director of a sovkhoz; T. Yesimzhanov, writer; K. Akhmetov, former director of the Kazakhtelefilm Studio; M. Akuyev, worker in the MVD system; and former economic leaders A. Smykov and D. Kovinko and others. Bekezhhanov also took part in the misappropriation of imported furniture worth a large sum of money, in collusion with a group of individuals. The organizer of this misappropriation was A. Statenin, former administrator of affairs of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee.

All these people have now been expelled from the party and dismissed from their posts, while Statenin and Akuyev have been arrested and are under investigation. Criminal investigations have been resumed with regard to Akhmetov. Smykov has been convicted, and Kovinko's case is being examined by the court. By decrees of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Bekezhakov, Statenin, and Akhmetov have been stripped of various republican honorary titles.

The facts were found to be true concerning the abuse of official position, violations in the selection of cadres and in personnel and financial discipline, and a rude and arrogant attitude to subordinates on the part of B. Nurgaziyev, the republic's former deputy minister of health. He was severely reprimanded with an entry on his record, and he was dismissed from the post of chief of the Ministry of Health capital construction administration which he had occupied recently.

An abnormal moral and psychological atmosphere and financial and economic violations occurred in the Kazakh Scientific Research Institute of Meadow and Pasture Farming under the institute's director Zh. Zhambakin. He was transferred to a lower-grade post. However, the Alma-Ata Obkom, having discussed Zhambakin's incorrect actions, confined itself to severely reprimanding him. The obkom and the Eastern Department of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences now have been instructed to review their decisions concerning Zhambakin's party membership and his post as chief of a section at the aforementioned scientific research institute.

A. Terzeman, chief of the Alma-Ata Oblast Administration of the State Workers' Savings Bank and formerly first secretary of Talgarskiy Raykom, flagrantly ignored party and state discipline, abused his official position, protected a group of criminals, and evaded punishment with the help of Bekezhhanov. By a decision of the obkom bureau, Terzeman has been expelled from the CPSU and relieved of his post. The republican prosecutor's office has been instructed to resume the investigation into criminal cases concerning the cultivation and procurement of onions on the "Alma-Ata" Koklhoz in Talgarskiy Rayon.

The Dzhambul Obkom bureau dismissed from his post A. Nurkenov, chairman of the agro-industrial complex workers' trade union obkom, who was appointed to that post after bungling things in the post of first secretary of Sarysuzkiy Raykom.

Strict party proceedings were taken against A. Askarov, former first secretary of the Chimkent Kazakhstan Communist Party Obkom. For permissiveness, concealment of the antistate practice of overreporting, insincerity, and hypocrisy, he was expelled from the party by a decision of a meeting of the primary party organization of Housing Operation Sector 99 in Alma-Ata City. Moreover, the Communists adopted a decision to ask the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to examine the validity of Askarov's holding the title of Hero of Socialist Labor and other state awards.

An assessment also was given of the incorrect actions of K. Aukhadiyev, former first secretary of Alma-Ata Obkom, who recently was working as deputy chief of the Main Administration for the Construction of Rice Sovkhozes. He was severely reprimanded, with an entry on his record. He was dismissed from his post.

S. Temirbekov, former chief of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Section, was severely reprimanded, with an entry on his record. T. Kozhakeyev, dean of the Kazakh University Faculty of Journalism, was expelled from the party and barred from teaching activity. The question of party proceedings against the former rector of the university, U. Dzholdasbekov, will be examined at a plenum of Alma-Ata Gorkom, of which he is a member. K. Naribayev, republican minister of higher and secondary specialized education, was dismissed from his post as having lost the moral right to exercise leadership.

The Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee plenum expelled from the party A. Karavayev, the republic's former minister of motor transport, who for many years took bribes on a large scale, embezzled the people's property, and promoted the spread of machinations and thieving in the sector. An investigation is in progress with regard to Karavayev, and a large group of criminals have been convicted.

The Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee and local party organs are taking resolute measures to eliminate other distortions in cadre policy. Coordinating councils for work with cadres have been set up and are functioning under the party Central Committee, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms. The renewal of character references for cadres holding posts on the party list, the certification of workers on party committees, and leaders' reports on the preparation of reserves for their own posts are becoming the norm in party life. Systematic training of the elected aktiv has been organized -- from members of raykoms to members of the Central Committee, as well as the party apparatus.

All these measures are taking place in strict accordance with the demands of the 27th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee January (1987) Plenum, and are aimed at radically improving the selection, placing, and education of cadres in the republican party organization.

The Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee believes that the article "The Price of Self-Admiration" correctly indicates shortcomings in the work of a number of mass information media in covering questions of the working people's international and patriotic education. The article was discussed in the editorial collectives concerned and at the seventh congress of the republic journalists' union, held on 14 February.

The editorial offices of newspapers, journals, television, radio and the other mass media are instructed to step up the propaganda of the Leninist nationalities policy and to demonstrate graphically and profoundly, giving concrete examples, the advantages of the Soviet way of life and the friendship of the USSR's peoples.

A broad package of measures now has been outlined in the republic aimed at the fundamental restructuring of all ideological education work among the masses and the resolute elimination of the consequences of negative phenomena. The press is assigned a special place in implementing these measures.

KAZAKHSTAN KOMSOMOL FIRST SECRETARY REPLACED

LD141328 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1300 GMT 14 Feb 87

[Text] Alma-Ata, 14 Feb (TASS) -- At the plenum of the Central Committee of the Kazakhstan Komsomol, which has taken place here, Serik Abdrakhmanov was relieved of his duties as first secretary and member of the bureau of the Central Committee of the Kazakhstan Komsomol at his own request in connection with his transfer to a job where he will use his specialized skills.

Sergazy Kondybayev, who worked as second secretary of the Ilyichevskiy Raykom of Pavlodar, was elected first secretary and member of the bureau of the Central Committee of the Kazakhstan Komsomol.

The plenum was addressed by Gennadiy Kolbin, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee.

KAZAKH PARTY PLENUM MAKES PERSONNEL CHANGES

PM081659 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 Feb 87 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The Seventh Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Plenum was held 21 February.

The plenum discussed the question "On Progress in Fulfilling the Plan for the Present Year's First Quarter in the Republic's Industry and Construction."

Ye. F. Bashmakov, secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, gave the report.

The following took part in the debate on the report: R.M. Myrzashev, first secretary of the Chimkent Kazakh Communist Party Obkom; Yu. G. Kazachenko, first secretary of the Mangyshlak Kazakh Communist Party Obkom; Z.I. Inkabayev, chairman of the Karaganda Oblispolkom; M.A. Alderbayev, Kazakh SSR minister of the timber and wood-processing industry; K.D. Kobzhasarov, chief of the Alma-Ata Railroad Administration; and N.I. Iskaliyev, first secretary of the Uralsk Kazakh Communist Party Obkom.

The plenum adopted a resolution on the question discussed which is being published in the press.

The plenum examined organizational questions.

The plenum appointed the following Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee department chiefs: Yu. Ye. Dodonov, organizational party work, and S. Omarov, foreign relations.

The plenum appointed K.K. Duyseyev editor of the republic newspaper SOTSIALISTIK KAZAKHSTAN.

The plenum promoted from candidate members to full members of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee N.I. Iskaliyev, first secretary of the Uralsk Obkom; G.N. Knyazev, Kazakh SSR minister of internal affairs; S.A. Medvedev, chairman of the Dzhambul Oblispolkom; and Yu.A. Meshcheryakov, first secretary of Alma-Ata's Oktyabrskiy Raykom.

The plenum removed S. Akkoziyev, former chairman of the Dzhambul Oblispolkom, from the ranks of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee for abusing his official position for selfish purposes.

The plenum removed V.K. Kadyrbayev, former chairman of the Kazakh Trade Union Council, from the ranks of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee for the gross financial violations he permitted and for the personal indiscretion he showed in his time as the republic's minister of motor transport.

The plenum expelled from the ranks of the CPSU D. Bekezhanov, former assistant to the first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, for abusing his official position in the form of protectionism, shielding from responsibility workers who had discredited themselves, and helping his close friends, relatives, and acquaintances to obtain apartments.

The plenum recommended the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to examine the question of Bekezhanov's mandate as a deputy according to established procedure.

N.F. Mishchenko, sector chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department, took part in the plenum's work.

KAZAKH HIGHER EDUCATION MINISTER RETIRED

PMO91233 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Feb 87 p 1

[Unattributed report under the rubric "In Preparation for the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Plenum": "He Has Lost the Right To Lead"]

[Text] The Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau has examined the question of K.N. Naribayev, the republic's minister of higher and secondary specialized education.

K.N. Naribayev, from 1976 the deputy responsible for cadre questions and, since 1983, Kazakh SSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education, has not ensured the necessary standard of leadership of the higher education system. The protectionism, hometown ties, nepotism, and associated mutual protection, bribery, and other abuses which were widespread before this continued and strengthened. These nonparty principles often took on decisive significance in the selection and placing of VUZ leaders and science teaching cadres. The VUZ's of the republic's capital fell under a particularly strong influence of negative phenomena.

K.N. Naribayev did not apply the levers of authority which he had at his disposal, in the capacity of deputy and then minister, for the struggle against protectionism and other serious negative tendencies which were leading to the decay of the normal atmosphere among the teaching staff, and in these conditions he displayed unscrupulousness and indecision and thereby connived in the development of these negative processes.

The situation which had arisen required R.N. Naribayev to struggle openly and in an uncompromising fashion against the bearers of these ugly phenomena. This was no easy undertaking in the prevailing atmosphere, and for many, as experience has shown, this has had dangerous consequences. K.N. Naribayev did not have enough party and civic courage to break through this psychological barrier and occupy the only true, uncompromising party position. Even when the sociopolitical climate in the republic changed sharply and the press and many citizens started to reveal openly vices which were formerly outside the zone of frank criticism, K.N. Naribayev did not take decisive measures to improve the situation in the VUZ's, as the general public expected. It was to a considerable extent for this reason that the discussion within VUZ collectives of a number of former rectors whose behavior had become offensive (Dzholdasbekov, Mamyrov, Baybolov, and others) took place in an unprincipled manner and in an atmosphere of secret sympathy, and that their improper dealings were not given a strict political evaluation. Consequently, the moral and psychological climate in many VUZ's is still unhealthy.

K.N. Naribayev admitted that the claims leveled against him are just and that he had lost the moral right to remain in his post, which demands high party principledness and the ability to struggle energetically against negative tendencies, and he deemed it essential to retire to scientific research work.

The Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau assented to K.N. Naribayev's request and released him from the post of Kazakh SSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education.

FORMER KAZAKH PARTY PUBLISHING DIRECTOR EXPELLED

PM241019 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Feb 87 p 1

[KAZTAG report: "No Place in the Party"]

[Text] Alma-Ata's Sovetskiy party raykom bureau has expelled from the CPSU Ya.S. Tlevlesov, former director of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Publishing House. He was guilty of serious breaches of the norms of party life and financial discipline, illegal acquisition of apartments and their allocation without regard for waiting lists, and distortions in reporting.

While holding the post of director of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Publishing House, Ya.S. Tlevlesov on three occasions joined truck gardening cooperatives and, having built country houses, sold them at a profit. Some of the construction materials for building the dachas were acquired by Tlevlesov through the publishing house in his charge at second-hand prices.

He repeatedly violated established procedures for bonus payments and arbitrarily approved material incentives for publishing house staffers. N.K. Stano was invited as a bookkeeper from Tashkent on his instructions and 4 months later, at Tlevlesov's personal representation, she was illegally allocated a newly built apartment with an area of 40.3 square meters for her 2-person family.

He displayed personal immodesty in that, while his 6-person family occupied a 5-room apartment with an area of 93.2 square meters, he acquired out of turn a 2-room apartment for his son through A.G. Statenin, former administrator of affairs at the Kazakh Communist party Central Committee. He has bought three cars in the period since 1970, two of which were resold. Aware of Tlevlesov's criminal actions, Statenin shielded him from responsibility by transferring him to work in the system of the Kazakh SSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade.

Other breaches also were committed.

KALININSKIY RAYKOM OFFICIAL EXPELLED FROM PARTY

PM241013 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 12 Feb 87 p 1

[KAZTAG report: "Expelled From the Party"]

[Text] Alma-Ata's Kalininskiy Raykom Bureau has resolved to expel from the party S.A. Shapoval, former director of the motor vehicle pool at the Kazakh Communist Party General Committee Administration of Affairs, for serious violations, abuses of his official position, and immodesty.

S.A. Shapoval built a dacha for himself at the expense of the motor vehicle pool. He violated established procedures for the allocation of apartments and travel vouchers, and in numerous instances resolved by himself questions concerning material and moral incentives for his associates. For example, apartments were allocated without justification to stores chief Khilchenko, who had worked there less than a year, to fitter-tinsmith Mikhalkin, who had changed three apartments in 5 years, and to drivers Layevskiy, Merkushev, and Bykov.

He purchased for R725 a car belonging to the Kazakh Mineral Raw Materials Scientific Research Institute and, after having it repaired, claims to have sold it for R2,320, this being the valuation price of the car. Shapoval personally owns an UAZ-469 car, acquired for R7,000 from the "Tulpar" store with permission from A.G. Statenin, former administrator of affairs at the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee. All these criminal actions were known to Statenin, former administrator of affairs at the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee. All these criminal actions were known to Statenin, but he shielded Shapoval from responsibility by transferring him to another motor vehicle pool.

Other instances of personal immodesty and total license were established.

The raykom overruled as liberal the decision to severely reprimand S.A. Shapoval made by the primary party organization of Kalininskiy Rayon's science and production organization where he works.

KAZAKH JOURNALISTS' CONGRESS DISCUSSES CHANGES

PM071809 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Feb 87 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by E. Matskevich: "Affirming the Significance of the Changes. The Seventh Kazakhstan Journalists' Congress"]

[Text] Alma-Ata -- It is difficult now to buy a local newspaper in Alma-Ata, even early in the morning. They are sold out in half an hour, and it is not the eye-catching snippets on page four or the intriguing feuilletons which are attracting readers today, but materials on the restructuring process.

What specifically is attracting the readers' attention?

Instances of favoritism are being revealed uncompromisingly and frankly, the poor work of certain ministries is being laid bare, there are accounts of the actions of working groups on housing and foodstuffs, there are discussions of leadership qualities, and directors are being elected publicly -- all this is exciting people and making them think and act.

Today the local press, radio, and television see it as their chief task not to reiterate and copy out party decisions, but to provide forceful, practical backup for the tasks set by the times.

Judging by Kazakhstan Journalists' Union Chairman K. Duyseyev's report at the congress, only the first, not very resolute steps have been taken in that direction. Interesting efforts are being made by the republic paper KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA and the oblast papers OGNI ALATAU of Alma-Ata, INDUSTRIALNAYA KARAGANDA, YENBEK TUY of Dzhambul, and some others. At the same time, the report said that in the papers advocating vigorous restructuring you frequently see articles with eye-catching headlines in which the writer's stance is inadequately expressed.

"It is our duty not to lag behind events, but to anticipate the formation of particular processes at the very beginning and control them, but do we always have enough civic courage for this, a sufficient sense of responsibility?" the journalist N. Garifullina asked the delegates.

Some examples were cited: Everyone is familiar with the major failures in the development of livestock raising in the republic, the instances of theft, and illegal keeping of private livestock in public-sector flocks and herds at the state's expense. Yet the Pavlodar Oblast paper KYZYL TUY headed its article summing up the topic "The Year's Victories."

In state acceptance conditions, because of poor quality, not a single vehicle left the Kentau excavator plant at first. This was mentioned at the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee conference-seminar. But the papers YUZHNY KAZAKHSTAN and ONTUSTIK KAZAKHSTAN ignored this serious topic.

The journalists G. Shalakhmetov, F. Ignatov, and L. Vaydman, worker correspondent Zh. Daribayev and others talked of the superficial study of the inner nature of phenomena and the slapdash nature of a number of items. There was mention of the inadequate development of themes on the promotion of initiative and democracy and on questions of patriotic and international education, particularly among young people.

The well-known events which took place in Alma-Ata last December demonstrated the obvious passivity of the republic's mass media in propagandizing internationalism and strengthening its foundations. It is necessary to intensify international education, especially during the preparations for the 70th anniversary of Great October.

In preparing for the congress the Journalists' Union drew up a 12-point questionnaire, evidently in order to channel the discussion in a certain direction. It was unnecessary to play safe in that way. The delegates talked about their worries.

We are required not only to show a high capacity for work and creative enthusiasm, it was said at the congress, but above all to skillfully instill in readers in view of restructuring as a frame of mind and affirm its indispensability and meaningfulness for every Soviet person.

The journalists were addressed by G. Kolbin, first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee; S. Losev, general director of TASS, and V. Baklanov, sector chief at the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, S. Mukashev, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, participated in the congress work.

TURKMENISTAN'S NIYAZOV REPLIES TO CRITICISM

PM101446 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 25 Feb 87 p 11

[Response by S. Niyazov, first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, to the article "What Do the 'Secret Fields' Conceal?": "Secrets Come Out"]

[Text] The Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee believes that the items published in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA by economist B. Atrekov and own correspondent I. Pasevyev under the headings "What Do the 'Secret Fields' Conceal?" (LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, 23 October 1985), "Let the Secrets Come Out..." (LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, 15 January 1986), and "Have All the 'Secrets' Come Out?" (LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, 10 December 1986) correctly point to the widespread erroneous practice in the republic of concealing from the accounts sowings of cotton and other agricultural crops, and the associated concealment, overreporting, deception of the state, and other negative phenomena.

The republican leaders, including former Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee First Secretary M.G. Gapurov, prevented the carrying out of control measurements of sowings and the checking of report data from the localities, thereby helping to ensure that the concealment of sowings from the accounts become a universal phenomenon in the republic. This created an illusion of prosperity in agriculture, led to depletion of the land, undermining of the economy, and the spread of unsuitable leadership methods, and was harmful to cadre education.

The 23d Turkmen Communist Party Congress resolutely condemned instances of overreporting in cotton growings, and demanded that all party organizations, soviet and economic organs, and kolkhozes and sovkhozes take measures to eradicate the antistate practice of concealment of sown areas from the accounts, overreporting, and other instances of deception of the state. The Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee and Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Measures To Eradicate the Erroneous Practice of Concealing From Accounts Areas Sown With Agricultural Crops on the Republic's Kolkhozes and Sovkhozes" has been widely discussed in primary party organizations and at meetings of the collectives of kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other subunits of the agro-industrial complex.

The Sixth Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Plenum, which in October 1986 examined the question of "Flagrant Violations of Party and State Discipline, Connivance in Overreporting, Concealment, Bribe-Taking, and Deception of the State, and Distortions of the Implementation of Cadre Policy in Tashauz Oblast Party Organization," gave a principled assessment of the activity of the oblast's leaders. The plenum dismissed from their posts and expelled from the party B. Atayev, first secretary of the Tashauz Obkom, K. Mollayev, chairman of the Tashauz Oblispolkom, and N.F. Lomov, secretary of the Tashauz Obkom. One of the charges against the oblast's former leaders was conniving to conceal sowings from the accounts.

Instances of violations of party and state discipline were exposed and made public, including the concealment of cotton sowings from the account, in other regions too, for which the raykom first secretaries and rayispolkom chairmen of Vekil-Bazarskiy and Khalachskiy Rayons were dismissed from their posts and expelled from the party; the first secretaries of the Turkmen-Kalinskiy and Maryyskiy Raykoms and the chairmen of the corresponding rayispolkoms were dismissed from their posts and party penalties were imposed on them; and the former first secretary of Ilyalinskiy Raykom and a number of kolkhoz leaders were subjected to criminal proceedings and convicted. [paragraph continues]

Other oblast and rayon officials also were punished.

By a resolution of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, M. Charyyev, first deputy chairman of the Turkmen SSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, and Administration Chiefs G. Gurbanov, S. Mukhammedov, and Ya. Dzhumayev were dismissed from their posts and party penalties imposed on them for conniving in instances of the concealment of sowings of cotton and other agricultural crops from the accounts and for serious shortcomings in compliance with state discipline.

The increased exactingness toward leaders of party and soviet organizations, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes and the implementation of other organizational measures met with the approval and support of the republic's Communists and working people. As a result of the measures adopted, instances of overreporting and deception fell sharply, but they were not totally eradicated, and in summer 1986 a thorough measurement of sowings revealed 18,548 hectares of cotton that had been concealed. This indicates that not all leaders of party committees, soviet organs, kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and the republic's State Agro-Industrial Committee and its subunits have yet renounced unsuitable methods or fully reoriented themselves in the spirit of party demands.

The republic's party and soviet organs are striving to completely eradicate all instances of deception of the state, overreporting, and concealment. LITERATURNAYA GAZETA's principled stand helped in the struggle against negative phenomena.

In responding to LITERATURNAYA GAZETA'S items (15 January and 16 July 1986), G.S. Mishchenko, chairman of the Turkmen SSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, and Yu. K. Mogilevets, first secretary of the Ashkhabad Obkom, showed a one-sided approach to the problem and failed to get to the bottom of the matter. The Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee pointed out to Comrades Mishchenko and Mogilevets the impermissibility of such an approach to press items.

INFORMATION REPORT ON UZBEK PARTY PLENUM

PM251145 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 15 Feb 87 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The Fourth Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Plenum was held 14 February 1987. I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, delivered the "Report by the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau on Work To Fulfill the 27th CPSU Congress Decisions."

The following took part in the debate on the report: Comrades K. Salykov, first secretary of the Karakalpak Obkom; T.A. Alimov, first secretary of the Tashkent Obkom; A.I. Glushenkova, director of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences Plant Chemistry Institute; M.S. Khakimov, team leader of a mobile motorized column from the "Karshipromzhilstroy" No. 4 Trust; V.I. Ogarok, first deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers; U. Sultanova, secretary of the Tashkent textile combine party committee; M. Iskanderov, dean of Tashkent's Higher Party School; R.D. Agababyan, director of the Kattakurgan stock-raising industrial complex in Samarkand Oblast; M.S. Burkhanova, party committee secretary at Altynkulskiy Rayon's "Lenin Yuly" Kolkhoz in Andizhan Oblast; Sh. N. Makhmudova, first secretary of Tashkent's Kirovskiy Raykom; Kh. Umarov, first secretary of the Fergana Obkom; and R. Kh. Abdullayeva, secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee.

The plenum adopted an appropriate resolution on the question under discussion, which will be published.

The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee plenum examined an organizational question. R.N. Nishanov, chairman of the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, was elected member of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee Bureau. A.U. Salimov was relieved of his duties as member of the Central Committee Bureau in connection with his transfer to other work.

With this the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee plenum ended its work.

UZBEK KOMSOMOL DISCUSSES RUSSIAN-LANGUAGE STUDY

LD040636 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1413 CMT on 3 March broadcasts as part of its "Yunost" program a report by correspondent Mikhail on the accountability report of the 23d Congress of Uzbekistan's Komsomol. The report says the introduction of the state acceptance service at 33 Uzbekistan enterprises shows that young people are unqualified for most jobs and that Komsomol organizations are not competent to give young workers the necessary assistance. At the Tashkent tractor works, the assembly of 100-horsepower engines is not possible because the workers' qualifications are too low, so the parts have to be dispatched to Minsk for assembly. From Minsk, the assembled engines are then returned to Uzbekistan. The introduction of the state acceptance service to a team assembling transmissions at the Tashkent tractor works has not made the slightest difference, and the team thus far has lost no wages by turning out poor quality parts, the report notes. The trouble is that the Komsomol organization at the works has been failing in its job to help the team, according to the report.

The "delicate" question of Russian language usage in the republic is broached in the report. Yulduz Sultanova, a delegate to the Komsomol congress from Ferghana, confirms that ignorance of the Russian language in Uzbekistan puts Uzbek youths at a disadvantage when serving in the Army. Also, local youths are unable to study Komsomol materials and documents, since they appear only in Russian -- all major questions that have to be resolved by Komsomols appear only in Russian. On the second day of the congress, a Komsomol veteran from Termez said that hundreds of young men are not prepared for Army service because of ignorance of the Russian language. He said teachers have not been doing their jobs properly in the schools, and that the Komsomol has not looked into this. Yakub Khazhiyev, secretary of the Karshi Komsomol Obkom, said that more than half of the delegates did not even understand what was being said at the Komsomol congress, because they do not know Russian. Vakhid Mamadzhonov, first secretary of the Kalinin Komsomol Raykom, Tashkent Oblast, criticized the resolutions of the congress, which were couched in general terms that do not set any specific tasks. In addition, he said that many of the speeches made at the congress could not really be called speeches; rather, they resembled monologues. Few speakers said anything specific: "It seemed to me that they were speaking mainly because it was expected of them; I myself had no desire to speak, he said.

SHCHERBITSKIY ATTENDS ACADEMY OF SCIENCES MEETING

AU091043 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 3 Mar 87 p 1

[RATAU report: "A General Meeting of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences"]

[Text] A general meeting of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences was held in Kiev on 2 March.

Participating in the meeting proceedings were V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary; Yu.N. Yelchenko, E.V. Kachura, A.P. Lyashko, V.A. Sologub, A.A. Titarenko, V.S. Shevchenko, V.A. Ivashko, Yu.A. Kolomiyets, and V.A. Masol, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo members and candidate members.

The meeting participants discussed the results of the work performed by the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences in 1986 and the main lines of restructuring the activity of scientific institutions in conformity with the decisions of the 27th party congress and the January 1987 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. Academician B.Ye. Paton, president of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, delivered a report.

A.P. Lyashko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman, delivered a speech at the meeting. (A report on the meeting proceedings will be published).

UKRAINE'S TITARENKO RESPONDS TO PRAVDA CRITICISM

PM081735 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Mar 87 First Edition p 2

[Response by Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Secretary A. Titarenko under the rubric "Following Criticism": "More Concern for Veterans"]

[Text] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has examined the report "Vasilina's Funeral" published on 12 January in PRAVDA. The severe criticism of the leadership and party committee of the Kolkhoz imeni 22d CPSU Congress was fair.

Some more facts have come to light in Vinnitsa Oblast which are indicative of a negligent and bureaucratic attitude toward war and labor veterans, the families of dead soldiers, invalids, and very elderly citizens.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has severely censured the Vinnitsa Obkom Bureau First Secretary L. Krivoruchko, and Oblispolkom Chairman N. Didyk personally for inadequate supervision of and exactingness toward officials displaying a formalistic approach and callousness toward people and their essential needs. It was noted that the obkom and the Yampolskiy Raykom had called the culprits to account and had correctly assessed their actions.

The attention of party committees and soviet ispolkoms was drawn to the need to show greater concern for providing veterans, invalids, and very elderly people everywhere with fuel and medical and other types of services, improving their housing and amenities, and increasing patronage assistance. An account of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee resolution on this matter has been published in republic newspapers.

ARRESTS IN KHARKOV OBLAST EMBEZZLEMENT PROBE

PM081725 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 27 Feb 87 p 2

[Unattributed report: "In the USSR Prosecutor's Office]

[Text] The Prosecutor's Office is investigating a criminal case involving embezzlement, bribery, and other abuses by officials from Kharkov Oblast's consumer services system and supply organizations.

A.V. Buryak, chief of the oblast Consumer Services Administration; his deputies, V.G. Panchuk and L.M. Baycharov, Ye. V. Plaksina, director of the tailoring and clothing repairs factory; and others have had criminal proceedings instituted against them and have been arrested. L.M. Boyko, Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Finance chief inspector and auditor for Kharkov Oblast, who provided "favorable opportunities" for bribery by the embezzlers, has also been arrested.

The investigation proved that the accused, together with a group of workers from the tailoring and clothing repairs factory under the oblast Consumer Services Administration and other accomplices, took advantage of various ties with representatives of trade and supply organizations, acquired cloth in short supply by way of bribery, and created unaccounted surpluses of materials via breaches of technological processes in pattern-cutting to produce output in great demand by the population and sell it to the oblast and other cities. The money thus earned was appropriated by them.

By way of compensation for the considerable losses caused to the state, large sums of money, various gold items, and other valuables acquired by criminal means have been confiscated from the accused.

Several persons proved guilty of embezzlement and bribery have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. Others are still under investigation.

The USSR Prosecutor's Office and its local organs have taken the necessary measures to institute legal proceedings against all culprits in the case.

SHCHERBITSKIY, SOKOLOV ADDRESS KOMSOMOL CONGRESSES

LDO62151 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 6 Mar 87

[Text] Youth and restructuring is the central topic being discussed by delegates to the Komsomol Congresses of union republics. Today youth forums closed in Kiev and Minsk. Governing bodies of the republican Komsomol and delegates to the 20th Komsomol Congress were elected at them. Speakers pointed out that there should be a resolute struggle against over-organization and formalism in work with the young. The need for showing more care and sensitivity toward the social and everyday requirements of young people and organization of their leisure was stressed. Delegates mapped out a concrete program for eliminating shortcomings in Komsomol work and defined the necessary ways towards restructuring their activity.

Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and Comrade Sokolov, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, spoke at the congresses in Kiev and Minsk, respectively.

TV PANEL DISCUSSES DRAFT STATE ENTERPRISE LAW

LD102230 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1600 GMT 10 Mar 87

["Problems, Searches, Solutions" program, presented by Lev Aleksandrovich Voznesenskiy, with Anatoliy Illarionovich Milyukov, first deputy head of the Apparatus Department [otdel apparata] of the USSR Council of Ministers and doctor of economic sciences; Vladimir Viktorovich Laptev, head of the economic law sector of the USSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of State and Law and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Anatoliy Khazhmusovich Akhokhov, general director of the Sevkavielektronmash production association; Leonard Borisovich Vid, deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee; and Evald Boleslavovich Figurnov, head of the section for improving management of the Economic Department of the CPSU Central Committee and doctor of economic sciences]

[Excerpts] [Voznesenskiy] Hello, Comrades. Let us begin this latest broadcast in our cycle of problems, searches, solutions. Today, we would like to discuss with you a very important problem: The USSR Draft Law on State Enterprises and Associations. [passage omitted]

Nicolay Vasiliyevich Kuznetsov, an engineer, and Leonid Borisovich Barilin, war and labor veteran, ask essentially one and the same question: Could it not happen that, with self-recouping of production, goods and products of a higher price would be produced? Well, what we are talking about is enterprises artificially increasing the prices of consumer goods, as was said in another question. Anatoliy Illarionovich, what is your opinion, please?

[Milyukov] Of course, the question of prices, in connection with the new draft law, and in connection with enterprises' switching over to full financial autonomy, acquires particularly pointed meaning, and a lot of attention naturally must be focused upon it. This is linked with the fact that, as is known, in conditions of full financial autonomy, which is provided for in the draft law, the role of profit is enhanced, both in assessing the work of an enterprise and as a source of the production and social development of an enterprise. So, of course, many viewers cannot fail to be concerned by the question as to how a manager can make a profit or cut his production losses and build up the volume of production, or perhaps move in a different direction, to somehow knock out, or achieve, a more favorable price, a higher price.

The draft law reacts to this and provides an answer, and it sets out a series of points, very much points of principle, which provide an answer to the fact that, under the new conditions, more attention will be given to prices. In what direction does the law envisage this matter will go? First and foremost, it is stressed that the system of price structuring must be improved as a whole and that prices should be quoted more in accordance with necessary labor outlay and with the demand for this or that type of goods. Prices should also be formulated, to a greater extent, depending on the consumer quality [potrebitelskiye svoystva] of articles. This would be as a general trend. A lot of work, of course, is now being carried out on this in accordance with the decisions of the 27th party congress, and the prices committee is also preparing corresponding measures for the next review of prices and a switch to a more well-grounded system of price structuring, which would exclude price increases. However, apart from that, I would like to point out, in particular, that the draft law provides for special measures which punish those enterprises which in one form or another, try to increase their prices without grounds for doing so. [passage omitted] This is a very serious question and a lot of attention must, of course, be constantly paid to it. [passage omitted]

[Voznezenskiy] Evald Boleslavovich, here we have a serious question from Sergey Vasilyevich Kondulov, an engineer and it is, simply, a question that is difficult to answer in our broadcast. At present, the way in which the enterprise's property -- the means of production -- is appraised is in the realm of bookkeeping, Sergey Vasilyevich reckons. The labor collective is the owner of the means of production purely nominally, he says. Well, I think that here, as far as this position is concerned, Sergey Vasilyevich is rather wrong, since it is the socialist state, the entire society, that remains the owner of the means of production. It is essential that the enterprise's property is economical. In this case, the collective would bear the responsibility for using the means of production efficiently. The point is to issue shares, bonds, [aktsii, obligatsii] or to open personal accounts for the means of production. What, then, is your attitude to this way of putting this question -- perhaps not a very precise way, but, all the same, an interesting one?

[Figurnov] Yes, it is an interesting way. Well, it presupposes that the introduction of complete financial autonomy and self-financing will lead to the transition from the property of the whole people. I would say, to be cooperative, or even private property, since everyone would have shares, or bonds, something that would represent one's personal, private property, yes? Well, I should like to stress that no such transformation of the property of the whole people into the cooperative property and, all the more so, into private property, will take place once the State Enterprise Law comes into force. No way. That is to say, the property of the whole people., in accordance with the tenets of the economic theory and political economy of socialism, will remain the same property of the whole people. Property reproduces itself within the process of the circulation of resources: That is to say, there is no going over to private property here.

[Voznesenskiy] The second question which, as I understand it, Comrade Kondulov wishes to stress, in general, if I have written it down correctly, well, apparently he wishes to say that it would be desirable somehow to develop in everyone the feeling of being the master, and it is this that he conceives of in the form of acquisition of sale of shares. Well, there is not need here to resort to this form, not because a man becomes the master if he possesses private property, but because he will use this property as carefully and even more carefully than the private proprietor -- and it is, incidentally, for this that the law creates all the conditions, such as complete financial autonomy, democratization of management production and participation in management. [passage omitted]

Anatoliy Illarionovich is also eager to make a contribution of his own to this rather complex issue, but before I ask you to do this, let me report that Mikhail Aleksandrovich Lebedev, a lecturer, has just telephoned us. This is how he puts his question: Will the self-recouping and self-financing of enterprises not lead to a de facto transformation of the property of the whole people into a cooperative property and the state losing real economic power?

[Milyukov] Yes, it is no coincidence that the issue of property is being raised in such an acute way, since this issue lies at the source of all our management problems. The solution to the question of management depends, to a very considerable extent, on our theoretical and methodological treatment of the question of ownership of the means of production. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev spoke of this with great clarity during the 27th party congress, when he said that it was necessary to ponder numerous theoretical questions of property [sobstvennost]. This will make it possible for us to solve better the practical questions of management. [passage omitted]

At the same time, I think that Comrade Lebedev's fears that there will be some kind of transformation of the property of the whole people are hardly justified, or, to be more precise, are unjustified. The point is that the property of the whole people, as has already been correctly stated here by Evald Boleslavovich, reproduces itself. It is at the source, the means are owned by the whole people, but the forms of its implementation should, of course, be deepened, should be more detailed and be made more precise, and it is this that we should currently consider, as far as the practice of implementing numerous provisions of the law is concerned. [passage omitted]

[Voznesenskiy] Aleksandr Georgiyevich Ruchkov, an aviation worker, called from Tyumen and asked how the profit of the enterprise would be distributed: As before -- from above -- or in some other way? What percentage of/profit will remain at the disposal of the enterprise toward its own development and toward social tasks? Here you are, Anatoliy Illarionovich.

[Milyukov] The issue of the distribution of profit in the system of complete financial autonomy is, naturally, at the heart of the entire work on the introduction of financial autonomy. That is because every enterprise now is above all concerned with that problem: What exactly would be the share of the profit that it would have to give to the state, and what would be the share left to itself. Well, that problem has a history of its own in our economic practices. We have been trying to resolve it since as early as the 1965 economic reform. At the same time, an attempt was made to introduce rates for splitting the profit. But -- because of a number of reasons -- that attempt failed.

[Voznesenskiy] ...Failed.

[Milyukov] Many of the issues were being tackled in a very inconsistent way, and very soon that work was curtailed, and a return was made to the division of profit, in financial terms, into the plan profit and above-plan profit. As a result, the enterprise is not very interested in bringing out resources today, because then tomorrow their quotas will be raised.

How is that issue now being resolved in the draft law? I would like to stress that the draft law envisages a new approach to working out rates of distributing profits.

The new approach boils down to at least two points. The first point is that the rates which are being established for the splitting of profit by enterprises are long-term ones. That is the first basic demand. Should the rates be reconsidered on a regular basis or from time to time, there would be no point in raising those profits. But that is the issue which is more or less clear. The second problem is more complex: What exactly should those rates for splitting profits be like -- an individual rate for each enterprise, or some other approach? Unfortunately, at the moment, when many industries of the national economy are being transferred to complete financial economy -- for example, some machine building ministries have done that -- in my opinion, that issue so far has not been tackled very successfully. Individual rates have been assigned to each particular enterprise, and in many instances, even different rates for each year.

As a result, it has emerged that the individual plan has been transformed into an individual rate, and at the moment -- there is a lot of it in the press -- enterprises are not happy with that. [passage omitted]

[Voznesenskiy] Let's try -- I'll try to put the questions briefly, and I'm asking you to be brief in replying to them. Vadim Aleksandrovich Lobachev, chemistry worker: It seems to me that the election of managers at all levels should be only in secret, but the existing form is bad in that during the meeting those who propose the holding of secret ballots may have unpleasant things happening to them later. On the other hand, Ivan Gennadiyevich Sorvachev, a student from the Industry Institute in Ufa, Komi Assr says: The managers of enterprises should be elected by open voting. So, we have two opposing views. What is your view?

[Akhokhov] You know, the proposal to elect by secret ballot also has its advantages, but it is all a consequence of the old, so to speak, approach, that you will be persecuted etc. After all, during an open discussion this or that positive quality of a manager are disclosed, and this is said straight out. In electing a manager and in discussing the matter there is much that is present, so to speak, including public organizations, and there is no possibility of saying later that pressure is being put on someone. Although, that too is not excluded in some places, perhaps. It seems to me that an open, direct discussion of a candidacy is far more acceptable, so to speak, than secret voting, although secret voting is also not excluded.

[Voznesenskiy] Anatoliy Khazhmusovich, perhaps we could have open discussion, in public, and secret voting?

[Akhokhov] Perfectly right, yes.

[Voznesenskiy] Perhaps at the present stage of the development of society, following the period through which we have all gone through over the past, say score years, perhaps right now such an approach is the most correct, the most democratic?

[Akhokhoz] Yes, but in principle this approach, I think this approach is approved by everyone. Yes, it is approved by everyone, and this is indeed true.

[Laptev] The draft law says that it is possible to use open or secret voting by the decision of the work force itself. So I think that this clause in the bill is very correct. The work force itself can decide the matter.

But I think that practise will show the strong and weak aspects of one and the other.

[Voznesenskiy] Fine. Now, the same Ivan Gennadiyevich Sorvachev proposes that young specialists should have equal rights alongside other staff to be included in the list of candidates for leading jobs. I remind you that our Ivan Gennadiyevich is a student, but he is obviously interested in the future, and even the near future.

[Akhokhov] My view is that this must indeed be done. I shall tell you that our practise has shown that young specialists have been put forward for leading jobs, and have done very well. We have young people as chief engineer and party committee secretary -- he is now secretary of the gorkom -- and many, many others. In any case young specialists are most active participants.

[Voznesenskiy] The last question on this theme. Is it obligatory to elect the work force council, the secretary of the party committee, the chairman of the trade union committee, the secretary of the VLKSM committee, etc., asks Anna Isaakovna Poushanskaya, of the planning department of the city electricity network of Kishinev? Your views?

[Akhokhov] You understand, probably, well, the work force, so to speak, once it has elected the secretary of the party committee and the chairman of the trade union committee, it will also elect them to the work force council. So it seems to me. If they are not elected to the council, that means they do not enjoy prestige.

[Voznesenskiy] But they must not be included automatically.

[Akhokhov] Not automatically. [passage omitted]

[Voznesenskiy] Could the participants in the round table voice any criticism related to the draft law? Or is the draft law absolutely flawless in the eyes of the participants? That is how electrical engineer Vladimir Kuzmich Otestin formulates his question. [passage omitted]

Here we have a critical response from our views about the law. In particular, they say -- I have not got it before my eyes, I shall tell you from memory -- that there are a number of general proclamatory tenets in the law. Comrades believe that not all of those are appropriate in a document such as this. They demand, suggest, that a number of points be specified to an extent. All this, I repeat, will be offered to you after the program for we shall not be able to answer specifically to all of your questions. But am I right in stating our joint position, or is there some other nuance? If you please, Vladimir Viktorovich.

[Laptev] I think that you are rendering the position correctly, but I would like to give my special support to the remark which has been voiced concerning the proclamatory nature of some tenets of this law. That is true, there are quite a lot of proclamatory tenets, and I believe it to be a defect in the draft. Incidentally, this runs contrary to some provisions, which in my view, should be given priority in the draft law, for example, rights, duties, responsibilities, the machinery of exercising the rights, and the guarantees of the rights -- that is the main thing. In that respect, a lot still has to be done about the law. The point is that the law is not only a political, but also a legal document, and some work still has to be done on it from the legal point of view, particularly, as far as vertical relations are concerned. In a number of cases, we have provisions in the draft saying, for instance, that a higher organ should do this or that, that it should, for example, approve plan showings by a list supplied by the Council of Ministers. That is all very correct, but what would happen if the higher organ violates that provision? And often we cannot find a reply to that. [passage omitted]

[Voznenskiy] Evald Boleslavovich, please.

[Figurnov] Comrades, the main task of nationwide discussion of the draft law is to take stock of collective views, of collective experience, of the collective knowledge of all the people, to reflect this in the draft law, and to refine it. Comrade (Eduard Vasiliyevich Prokharenko), a journalist from Moscow, puts several questions; he asks: How will the working people's suggestions be brought together into a single whole; is there a special commission; who is on it; how democratic is it; where is one to send proposals?

Comrades, you know, a special commission has been created to complete the law based on the working people's proposals that have come in during nationwide discussion on the proposals of collectives and so forth. This work has been entrusted to the USSR Council of Ministers, and the USSR Council of Ministers has created this commission, headed by USSR Council of Ministers Chairman Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov. So, this commission has a working group which is studying all the proposals coming in, both from the press and from collectives, ministries, departments and individuals, in letters. So, this means there is the widest democracy, discussion of all the pros and cons, and even in today's discussion there have been absolutely opposite proposals. So it is no simple task, summing up the proposals. Thus, wherever you send your proposals, either to a ministry, or to the party organization, or wherever else, they will get...

[Unidentified speaker, interrupting] information.

[Figurnov] Yes, to this commission, and will be taken into account. [passage omitted]

[Voznesenskiy] Bringing the program to a close, I would like to express gratitude to you, esteemed comrades taking part in this broadcast, and to you, esteemed television viewers, for raising and discussing through joint efforts most important matters and the refining of more than the draft law.

It seems to me that the program has revealed, essentially, the entirety of our economic, and even more widely, our public life as a whole. All of your observations and proposals, comrades, that have come in to the program, will be handed over for careful study and possible inclusion in completing the draft. All the best.

MEDIA COVERS 8-11 MARCH AGRICULTURAL WORK

LD120222 [Editorial report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, from 8 to 11 March. GMT times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

8 March

Sowing has begun in the Kabarda-Balkar ASSR, where farms are well prepared for the operation. (1200)

9 March

Sowing of potatoes is under way in Uzbekistan. More than 26,500 hectares, more than in the past, has been allotted to the crop in the republic. Potato farmers have decided to bring up the yield of every hectare to 120 quintals. (1400)

10 March

Sowing of maize has begun in Surkhan-Darya Oblast in Uzbekistan. This year the maize area will occupy over 275,000 hectares. (2230)

11 March

The sowing of early ripening varieties of potatoes has begun in the steppe zones of northern Ossetia. (1400)

Spring field work has resumed in Tajikistan after the rain. More than 23,500 hectares have already been sown to grain, pulse and fodder crops. (1850)

In Uzbekistan, cereals have to date been sown on more than half of the allocated area; lucerne seeds are being sown and spring cabbages are being planted; maize will shortly begin to be sown. (1245)

In Kazakhstan, a harvest of 900,000 metric tons of grain is expected this year from Chimkent Oblast, one-fifth more than planned; full crop rotation is being practiced here with wheat and barley being sown only in fallows; over one-third of bread-grain area in Chimkent Oblast is sown with high-yield varieties; bread grains are now being sown also in Dzambul Oblast. In the north of the republic, sowing begins in 2 months' time: more first-class varieties are to be sown here this year -- over 40 percent. Wheat occupies 14 million hectares, 99 percent of it strong and hard varieties, though not in all oblasts. Wheat will be cultivated using intensive methods on an area of 5.048 million hectares. On this area seeds are of first and second class, 79 percent of them first class. (1245)

In Kursk Oblast, intensive technology will be used to cultivate 500,000 hectares -- one-third more than last year. (1245)

In Kazakhstan, 85 percent of tractors are ready for use, including 78 percent of kirovets tractors, a little more than last year. (1245)

In south Kazakhstan, grain sowing has stopped due to snow fall in Dzambul, Alma-Ata, and Taldy-Kurgan Oblasts. (2004)

SEED QUALITY, ENFORCED RESOWING PROBLEMS VIEWED

PM121009 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Mar 87 Morning Edition p 1

[O. Pavlov "Agricultural Review": "On the Verge of Spring"]

[Text] Spring is already on the way in many of the country's farming regions. Its approach has been heralded by the thawing of the February snows.

In Turkmenia all the area sown to winter crops has been irrigated once and a considerable area has been irrigated twice. In Tajikistan the top-dressing of winter crops is actively under way and the sowing of feed crops and alfalfa has begun.

Field work began in the Crimea at the end of February; some spring crops have been sown there, but now the position has changed. The weather forecasters were not wrong about the weather for early March. On Tuesday it was cold, even frosty, over a large part of the country. The nighttime temperature in Belorussia fell by over 30 degrees [opuskalas za 30 gradusov]. Field work in the Ukraine came to a halt. It is expecting snowfalls and snowstorms today and tomorrow. In the east the weather is "originating" in Guryev Oblast -- currently a low pressure area. From there the snow is moving toward Krasnovodsk and Kazakhstan.

That is a brief picture of our fields today. All the main activity, of course, lies ahead.

The job -- and it will be a big one -- will be in the grain fields. The plan task of obtaining not less than 232 million metric tons of grain is not easy. A considerable amount of winter crops will have to be resown, and this will create additional strain in the spring fields. Local agronomic services are already trying to determine working procedures and concern themselves with good-quality seeds, and, recalling that spring too can impose its own amendments, it is important to have several options for technological solutions. Spring sowing requires additional effort. And not only locally, but on an interregional basis. Exchanges of seeds between republics and oblasts must be accelerated.

For instance, the Ukraine has set about helping a number of Russian oblasts with buckwheat seeds. And that is praiseworthy, particularly since buckwheat production is still a farming bottleneck.

There is still a lot of work to be done with grain seeds in the non-Chernozem Zone, the southern steppe, West Siberia, and the Kazakh virgin lands. And this is linked with the fact that in certain places owing to drought and other bad weather conditions seed material has been poor, with low germinative capacity, and has had to be exchanged via state resources for quality seeds. In determining the structure of the spring field it is necessary to have a clear idea of the real opportunities for fulfilling state orders not only quantitatively but qualitatively.

There is a complex situation in West Siberia almost every year. This year Keremovo and Tomsk Oblasts have been short of grain seeds. While the largest buckwheat producer in the region -- Altay Kray -- is short of buckwheat seeds. When one asks rayon agro-industrial association and farm specialists what is going on, why there is sometimes a lack of seeds or the seeds available are poor-quality, or why seeds are imported from neighboring oblasts and even regions, they generally reply that the weather is to blame -- seeds are not ripening in certain places. [paragraph continues]

Is that true? When did a Siberian peasant ever order seeds via Moscow? At worst he would have traveled from the north of his province -- where seeds did indeed fail to ripen -- to the south and buy them there. That would cost him a lot, and he would try as far as possible to have his own seeds.

But now there are steel railroads linking farms with the center -- and state resources -- and state resources with farms. The system is well oiled and reliable. But is it to the advantage of either the farms or the state?

The calculations are often purely parasitical: People will bring seeds, they will not leave us in the lurch. Although there is already a working system whereby seeds are only given as a loan: If you get some, you have to give them back. All the same, the opinion that "We'll buy them somehow" is still alive and well. One is also alarmed by the fact that in the RSFSR as a whole the level of supply of Class I and II grain seeds is not high.

Supplies of fuel and lubricants are also cause for concern. The Gossnab limits have been laid down. They are adequate. But fuels and lubricants reach farms slowly. Not so long ago a senior oblast agro-industrial official said to me: What are they talking about! Those farm leaders are making a meal of it. In spring we refuel tractors on the move, so to say. Our partners must be understood -- they have it hard too. We must overcome our difficulties together!

Agreed, said I. But tell me, does not "on-the-move" refueling influence the quality of work? Operators get nervous and then rush things...

His answer: Such things do happen, but they are not very important.

The optimism of these replies from many agro-industrial workers appeals to me. But then I examined the figures for a certain oblast, which has been marking time for the last two 5-year plans, and at what a level -- in the region of 11-12 quintals of grain per hectare -- while deliveries of equipment, mineral fertilizers, and resources to the oblast have been noticeably stepped up. It has not suffered any typhoons. And the bubbling optimism of its managers has fallen flat...

It is Kostroma Oblast. Ivanovo and Yaroslavl Oblasts are not far behind it in terms of results. And even in the abundant Ukraine Zaporozhye, Dnepropetrovsk, Nikolayev, and Voroshilovgrad Oblasts have been sluggish.

This is what our own correspondent S. Troyan reports: For well-known reasons -- undersowing or destruction of winter crops -- the volume of spring work in Dnepropetrovsk Oblast, for instance, has currently almost doubled. But less gasoline has been allocated than last year. We must suppose that the question will ultimately be solved. The point is: When?

There has been a shortage of spares for the powerful K-700 and T-150 tractors for a good 4-5 years now. The question I would like to ask the machine builders of Leningrad and Kharkov and the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building is: Why is there a shortage of spares for these machines?

The traditional signs indicate that spring will be stormy. This type of spring always means a major reduction of work time and increased demands on the quality of work.

COSMOS-1826 LAUNCHED 11 MAR, FUNCTIONING NORMALLY

LD111514 Moscow TASS in English 1511 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Moscow March 11 TASS -- An earth satellite, Cosmos-1826, was launched in the Soviet Union today. The satellite is carrying equipment designed to continue the exploration of outer space.

The satellite has been put into the orbit with the following parameters:

- Initial period of revolution -- 90.3 minutes,
- Maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 403 kilometres.
- Minimum distance from the earth's surface -- 206 km,
- Inclination of the orbit -- 72.9 degrees.

The on-board equipment is functioning normally.

PREPARATIONS FOR JOINT MISSION WITH FRANCE NOTED

LD111626 Moscow TASS in English 1521 GMT 11 Mar 87

[Text] Moscow March 11 TASS -- TASS Correspondent Rena Kuznetsova reports from the cosmonauts training centre:

Training sessions in space suits with the imitation of weightlessness have been successfully completed in special laboratory planes by the French citizens Jean-Loup Chretien and Michel Tognini. In the opinion of their instructors, they displayed endurance and were very good in finding their bearings in an extremal situation resembling weightlessness.

Since late 1986 Jean-Loup Chretien and Michel Tognini have been undergoing general training required for space flights which is traditional for all the foreign would-be cosmonauts. Later they will train with their crews.

During the training sessions Michel Tognini found himself for the first time in a situation resembling weightlessness. This situation is familiar to Jean-Loup Chretien. During his first space flight in 1982 he exclaimed: "Weightlessness is so delightful".

A joint Soviet-French space flight is scheduled for 1988. It will last a month. Its program was made more complicated. It will include extra-vehicular activities of a French cosmonaut researcher and of a Soviet cosmonaut, commander of the international crew. For several hours of work outside the Mir station the Soviet cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovov conducted an experiment of this kind. The crew tested that time a complicated metal structure outside the Salyut station.

A program of medical, biological, technological and natural history experiments of the international space flight will be more complicated and intensive as against the 1982 flight. The experiments will be conducted in the interests of various branches of French economy.

GENERAL LUSHEV ARMY, NAVY DAY INTERVIEW

PM101041 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Feb 87 First Edition pp 1-2

[Interview with Army General P.G. Lushev, USSR first deputy defense minister, by unnamed correspondent, on eve of Soviet Army and Navy Day: "The Army of Great October" -- first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] On the eve of the nationwide holiday -- Soviet Army and Navy Day -- our correspondent asked Army General P.G. Lushev, USSR first deputy defense minister, to answer a number of questions connected with the history of the USSR Armed Forces and the problems of defending socialism's gains.

[Correspondent] Comrade Army General! This year our country is celebrating the 70th anniversary of Great October. The Soviet Armed Forces were created to defend the revolution's gains and ensure the security of the socialist state born of October. They have traveled a glorious combat path. Which stages along that road hold a special place, in your view, in the history of our Army and Navy?

[Lushev] Our Army and Navy were born out of the Great October Socialist Revolution. They were created by the Communist Party, the great Lenin, the workers and the peasants with the single aim of defending the revolutionary gains from enemies and upholding Soviet power.

Immediately after the victory of October the international bourgeoisie-- imbued with class hatred toward the working people -- resolved to stifle Soviet power at any price, eliminate the first and at that time the only shoot of socialism in the world, and restore capitalist ways in our country by force of arms. It not only supported internal counterrevolution by all possible means but also embarked on the path of direct armed intervention against the young Soviet state. In order to defend the gains of the revolution, the Communist Party mobilized the working masses to create a new type of army -- a socialist army designed to protect the revolution's gains, our Soviet power, and the whole new, truly democratic system from all the people's enemies. "A revolution is only worth something," V.I. Lenin pointed out, "if it can defend itself."

February 1918 saw the birth of the new socialist army, when-- in response to the decree-appeal "Socialist Fatherland in Danger!" written by Lenin -- tens of thousands of leading workers and revolutionary soldiers volunteered for the Red Army to rebuff the German Kaiser's troops which were approaching Petrograd. The regiments and detachments thus formed immediately went out against the enemy. Sustained battles took place near Pskov and Narva, proving that the new army was ready to steadfastly defend the gains of the socialist revolution.

The struggle on the fronts of the Civil War was incredibly difficult and complex. The men and commanders of the young worker-peasant Red Army were short of arms and food and they were badly off for uniforms. But, full of high revolutionary spirit and faith in the rightness of their cause, they fought selflessly against the well armed, equipped, and trained forces of the interventionists and White Guards. And they smashed them and in the fighting defended the first socialist state in the world.

The Red Army's operations to rout the forces of the White Guards and interventionists in the Urals and Siberia, on the Volga and the Don, and in the Kuban, the assault on Perekop and Volochayevka, the glorious combat feats of the revolutionary fleet in defense of Petrograd, and the high activeness, boldness, and determination of the Soviet forces' combat operations arouse the admiration of our friends and the amazement of our enemies even today.

During the Civil War and the Red Army took shape and grew stronger as a regular fighting force called upon to vigilantly guard and reliably defend Soviet people's creative labor and to be a bulwark of peace and peoples' security. And it has worthily fulfilled this noble mission at all subsequent stages, covering its combat banners with unfading glory.

The CPSU's vigorous activity to prepare the country and the Army to rebuff aggression carried out during the period of peaceful building, and especially in the period when the threat of aggression from fascist Germany was approaching, laid the material, moral, and political foundation for our victory over the German fascist aggressors.

The Great Patriotic was a very severe test for the Soviet state and its Armed Forces. In terms of its scale and class essence this was a huge military confrontation between socialism and the strike forces of imperialism.

The start of the war was severe and grave. At the onslaught of the enemy's superior forces, the Soviet Army was forced back into the heart of the country. But their faith in victory and faith in the party never deserted our people and our army. In 1941 the victory of the Soviet forces in the battle of Moscow dispelled the myth about the invincibility of Hitler's army. Our Army, our country, and the Soviet people resisted and broke the course of events. The Soviet forces smashed the fascist hordes near Stalingrad and Leningrad and in the Caucasus and inflicted crushing blows against the enemy at Kursk bulge, in right-bank Ukraine, and in Belorussia and in the Iasi-Kishinev, Vistula-Oder, and Berlin operations, which resulted ultimately in the capitulation of Hitler's Germany and the elimination of the main center of World War II.

In battles which were without historical equal Soviet men and officers displayed mass heroism, selflessness, and high military skill. They amazed the world with their bravery, courage, fearlessness, and their readiness to fight the enemy to the death for the sake of the motherland and for victory.

During World War II the fighters of the military formations and partisan armies and detachments of Yugoslavia, Poland, and Czechoslovakia, the patriots of Bulgaria, Romania, Albania, and Hungary, and members of the resistance movement and the antifascist underground fought selflessly against the fascist aggressors.

The peoples and armies of the United States, Britain, France, China, and the other states of the anti-Hitlerite coalition made a great contribution to achieving victory in World War II.

While rendering their due to the efforts of our allies in the struggle against the common enemy, we note that its main brunt lay on the shoulders of the Soviet people and that the main front of World War II was the Soviet-German front: It was there that the outcome of the war was decided. [paragraph continues]

In leading the struggle here against the main forces of the coalition of fascist states the Soviet Army smashed and captured 607 enemy divisions, whereas during the whole of the war the British and American allies smashed and captured 176 divisions. The German Army's losses in the war against the USSR totaled 80 percent to all its human losses. More than 75 percent of the enemy's weapons and military hardware were destroyed or seized by Soviet forces.

The superiority of Soviet military science and military leadership thinking became apparent in the struggle against the strong and experienced enemy. Among the outstanding achievements of Soviet military theory and practice we have every reason to count the elaboration and implementation of the strategic offensive operations of groups of fronts, the methods of rapidly forcing the enemy defense along its whole depth, the massing of forces and resources at key salients, flexible and bold maneuvering on a strategic, operational, and tactical scale, the conducting of operations to surround and smash major enemy groupings by units, and many other elements.

Guided by the Communist Party, the army of the Land of the Soviets fulfilled with honor its patriotic and international mission during the Great Patriotic War: It upheld the freedom and independence of the socialist motherland and helped many peoples to throw off the fascist yoke. The results of the war, the crushing defeat of imperialism's strike forces, and the complete collapse of German fascism are a stern and terrible warning to imperialism's aggressive forces which are hatching plans for a new world war today.

The source of the might of our army and the source of victory in the Great Patriotic War lie in the wise leadership of the Communist Party, the inviolable unity of the party and people and the people and the army, and the very advanced socialist social and state system in our country, which all ensure the steady growth of the USSR's might, augment its material and spiritual forces, and consequently form the basis of the combat might and invincibility of the Armed Forces.

[Correspondent] During the Great Patriotic War you were in the ranks of the field army and took part in the battles of the Volkhov and Leningrad fronts. What should our present-day servicemen learn from the front-line soldiers?

[Lushev] They should learn primarily selfless devotion to our socialist motherland and the cause of the Communist Party. They should learn high Soviet patriotism and ardent internationalism. The front-line soldiers begrudged neither their blood nor their lives for the sake of the motherland and for victory. Here is one of many examples -- the feat of guards political instructor Aleksey Nesterov on the Volkhov front in 1942. During reconnaissance in force the battalion came up against a powerful, well-organized enemy defense. Aleksey Nesterov was the first to break away and head toward the hail of bullets with the cry "Forward, Guards! For the Motherland!" The soldiers rose, rushed forward, and in a single breath in a hand-to-hand skirmish took the enemy trenches. And such acts were the norm.

Young people today must learn from the hero-frontliners all the primordial soldierly prowess: courage, bravery, valor, steadfastness, skill in mastering weapons and hardware to perfection, and combat activeness. And of course the highest discipline, remembering that it is only a step from discipline to heroism.

And it must be said that our servicemen today are worthily continuing the glorious combat traditions of the Soviet Armed Forces. [paragraph continues]

The instances of heroism, courage, and selflessness on the part of men and officers today are countless. Many of them, for instance, distinguished themselves in eliminating the consequences of the accident at the Chernobyl AES and in helping the population in combating natural disasters -- snow drifts, flooding, and landslides. Over 40 Soviet servicemen have been awarded the lofty title of Hero of the Soviet Union for exemplary fulfillment of their international duty in Afghanistan and the courage and heroism they displayed there. And courage, selflessness, and high inspiration are required of the personnel in all our daily combat training.

[Correspondent] More than 40 years have elapsed since the victory in the Great Patriotic War. During that time profound qualitative changes have taken place in the status of the Soviet Armed Forces. What are these?

[Lushev] Our Armed Forces were created by the party and the people, as I have already noted, with one aim (and this is reflected in the USSR Constitution) -- to defend socialist gains, the peaceful labor of the Soviet people, and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the state. We have only drawn our swords against those who have attacked the Soviet motherland, its freedom, and the socialist gains.

The Soviet state has stood and does stand for peace: Socialism and peace are inseparable. Our people have never and are not about to indulge in saber rattling: That is alien to the policy of our state and contradicts the convictions of Soviet people. And if we strengthen our defenses and improve our armed forces, we do so because we have to. We are forced to do so -- as in the past, so in the present.

The facts that, despite the instructive lessons of history, the aggressive imperialist circles of the United States and other countries have not abandoned their adventurist plans to crush socialism by armed force and take social revenge. With this aim in view they are building up their arms, improving military hardware and weapons -- particularly means of attack -- and urgently preparing their armies and navies for aggressive acts. And this compels us to strengthen our own defense and to do everything necessary to secure ourselves and our allies from attack and to prevent aggression.

Defense is being improved on the basis of the Leninist teaching on the defense of the socialist fatherland and the achievements of scientific and technical progress.

Naturally the makeup of our Army and Navy has changed considerably in the period since the Great Patriotic War and their combat potential has been raised to a qualitatively new level. Thanks to the tireless concern of the Communist Party to strengthen the country's defense and thanks to the selfless labor of our entire people, military-strategic parity between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO was established at the start of the seventies. In the new edition of the CPSU Program, approved by the 27th party congress, this fact was described as a historic achievement of socialism. The establishment of military-strategic parity consolidated the positions of the USSR, the socialist countries, and all progressive forces and overturned the calculations of imperialism's aggressive circles of victory in a world nuclear war. The maintenance of this balance is a major factor in ensuring peace and international security.

It is not only the technical level of equipment of the forces that has been raised, of course. Together with the whole country, our people -- generals, admirals, officers, ensigns, warrant officers, soldiers, and sailors -- have grown up. [paragraph continues]

Today, all soldiers, sailors, sergeants, and petty officers, with rare exceptions, have secondary education at a 10-year school or a vocational and technical school to their credit. And what about the officer corps? More than 75 percent of officers today have higher military and specialized education and over 90 percent are Communists and Komsomol members. And this has a positive effect on the combat capability and combat readiness of our Armed Forces. For the men were and are the main force in battle.

In elaborating and pursuing its policy in the sphere of the country's defense and security our party makes a profound analysis of and takes into consideration the alignment of class forces in the international arena, the particular features of the foreign political situation, the standard of development of the economy and military potential of our state and that of its possible enemies, the nature of the confrontation between the two opposing systems, and the achievements of science.

It must be noted that the situation in the world remains complex and tense through the fault of bellicose U.S. imperialist circles. With maniacal passion the bosses of the U.S. military-industrial complex are striving at any price to break the military-strategic parity, achieve nuclear superiority over the Soviet Union through SDI, and secure dominating positions for themselves, in order to impose American ways and the American will on other peoples. The nuclear explosions carried out in February at the Nevada test site provided yet more cogent evidence of this. They can only be regarded as a challenge to common sense and a challenge to the wishes of the world community, which is demanding that it join the Soviet moratorium on nuclear tests. The nuclear explosions in Nevada cancel any real possibility of starting the process of eliminating nuclear weapons right now, as the Soviet Union proposes. They coincided with the new row in the United States around the "Star Wars" plans: For elements of first-strike space weapons are being tested during the nuclear tests. A frenzied arms race and the acceleration of militarist preparations are the cornerstones of U.S. strategy.

To fail to draw the proper conclusions from aggressive U.S. policy would be an error. The CPSU Central Committee January Plenum resolution stresses that the present-day complex international situation demands the "very rapid buildup of economic potential, the utmost strengthening of our country's defense potential, the maintenance of the country's defense capability at the proper level, the high training of the Armed Forces for combat readiness, and constant vigilance."

There follows from this specific tasks for unit and ship personnel to further improve field, air, and naval training, improve the qualitative indicators of combat and political training, and radically strengthening discipline.

In the present-day complex international situation the party, the Soviet people, and Army and Navy personnel are doing everything necessary to ensure that the Soviet Armed Forces are of a standard which rules out the strategic superiority of the imperialist forces.

[Correspondent] You took part in the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum which examined the question of restructuring and the party's cadre policy. Restructuring is also going on in the Army. How is this manifested?

[Lushev] Indeed restructuring is under way in the country and in the army. As Mikhail Vasilyevich Frunze said, the army is a copy of society. And all the processes going on in Soviet society can be seen in the Armed Forces too.

Restructuring is embodied in the stepping up of party influence on all aspects of the life of military collectives, in a certain increase in the rate of qualitative improvement of the training process, and in the work of the personnel aimed at ensuring that the Soviet Armed Forces' combat potential continues to be -- as stated in the CPSU Program -- a firm fusion of military skill, a high technical level of equipment, ideological firmness, organization, discipline, and loyalty to their patriotic and international duty on the part of the personnel.

But it must be said that restructuring is still proceeding only slowly. The force of inertia is making itself felt. We are in the initial stage of restructuring. Every new day requires new steps along this path, specific actions, and specific results. The main work of restructuring is still to be done.

Every serviceman -- general, officer, ensign, sergeant, and soldier -- must restructure. Every person must enlarge their work -- this is most important. Competence, efficiency, and an acute sense of the new are required of commanders and political workers today as never before. Will, responsibility, organizational abilities, the highest sense of discipline, closeness to people, and skill in training and educating subordinates and controlling them in strictly limited time conditions are also required of them.

M.S. Gorbachev's report at the central Committee January Plenum said: The Central Committee counts firmly on Army cadres and the Soviet officer corps in tackling tasks of strengthening the state's defense capabilities and is sure that in the present complex international conditions Communists and all Army and Navy cadres will act with the greatest responsibility and increase and improve the skill and combat readiness of all branches and categories of troops.

Officer cadres must justify this hope and this faith by their actions. Only by their actions. Only by persistent martial labor.

[Correspondent] We are currently at the very height of the winter training period. How are the tasks of the training year being tackled? How is the socialist competition to fittingly greet the 70th anniversary of Great October proceeding in units and ships?

[Lushev] Complex, difficult, and responsible tasks have been set by the USSR defense minister for the 1987 training year. The current training year -- the year of the 70th anniversary of Great October -- must be a year of real restructuring in the work style of military cadres in the spirit of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and of a further increase in the combat capabilities and combat readiness of troops and naval forces.

The first months of the training year showed that the officers and all our servicemen have a correct understanding of the demands of the 27th party congress. A resolute course has been adopted of improving the quality of combat and political training and the intensive nature of the whole training process, bringing troop and naval forces training conditions as close as possible to real combat conditions, strengthening discipline and regulation order, and stepping up responsibility and exactingness.

But there are still several shortcomings. Indulgences and oversimplification in combat training and deviations from training struggle must be waged against this. Today, as never before, we need realism in appraising the standard of combat readiness, training, and discipline attained and a creative search for new approaches to the achievement of a real increase in military skill.

This year socialist competition in the Army and Navy is being held under the motto "Let us fulfill the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and celebrate the 70th anniversary of Great October with selfless martial labor!" It should be noted that this year the servicemen's activeness in competition has increased. The personnel are displaying greater initiative and creativity and have a deeper understanding of the fact that competition means doing more and acting better and more reliably, with less expenditure, progressing all the time in their combat skill.

In developing socialist competition to fittingly greet the 70th anniversary of October commanders, political organs, and party and Komsomol organizations are called on to actively target it toward intensifying combat training, struggling to make effective use of training time, acquiring a skillful mastery of weapons and military hardware, improving the quality of field, air, and naval training, and pulling the laggards up to the level of the leaders. We are all obliged to do this by restructuring, which we must view as a test of political maturity.

Closely rallied around the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee, Soviet servicemen, together with their spiritual brothers in arms -- the servicemen of the Warsaw Pact armies -- stand reliably and vigilantly on guard over the gains of socialism and peace. We see it as our duty to the people to be in a constant state of combat readiness guaranteeing a rapid rebuff to any aggressor.

MILITARY LEADERS SIGN VETERAN'S OBITUARY

PM101055 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Mar 87 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed obituary of P.A. Kabanov]

[Excerpts] Colonel General Pavel Alekseyevich Kabanov, retired, a veteran of the civil war and Great Patriotic War, veteran of the Communist Party and the USSR Armed Forces, and Hero of Socialist Labor, has died in his 90th year. [passage omitted]

S.L. Sokolov, N.S. Konarev, V.A. Brezhnev, S.F. Akhromeyev, V.G. Kulikov, P.G. Lushev, A.D. Lizichev, S.K. Kurkotkin, D.T. Yazov, V.N. Ginko, A.N. Bevzenko, O.N. Makarov, M.K. Makartsev, A.S. Klemin, A.F. Stolyarov, O.A. Korolev, D.Y. Metelnikov, N.A. Khomyakov, A.A. Vinogradov, V.A. Vasilyev, A.K. Volkov, M.Y. Rylov, V.T. Volobuyev, I.V. Kovalev, A.M. Kryukov, Ya.M. Mayorov, N.V. Borisov, Sh.N. Zhizhilashvili, V.V. Koloments, G.I. Kupriyakov, A.U. Khmel'nitskiy, V.A. Kazimirchuk.